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Sterling recovers from 2 cents loss on volatile day

Dollar slides after Volcker issues warning

By Peter Rodgers in London and Alec Brummer in Washington

The dollar yesterday cartwheeled on the foreign exchange, soaring to new record heights before dropping furiously because of warnings about its strength from Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the US Federal Reserve.

The sudden retreat once again wrongfooted Mrs Thatcher, who was busy explaining to the Commons that no easy remedy existed for the strength of the US currency.

Mr Volcker and another leading member of the Federal Reserve Board — guardians of the US monetary policy — expressed their disquiet about the dollar's continued surge and hinted that a more aggressive policy to knock its value down might be attempted.

The federal reserve governor, Mr Lyle Gramley, told a meeting of business economists that the growing external deficit and current account deficit could exert downward pressure at any time. "I wonder if we soon may be approaching a day of reckoning," Mr Gramley said.

The remarks from Mr Volcker, the world's most influential monetary official, appear to have had more effect on the foreign exchange than all the recent attempts at intervention by European central banks.

Sterling had initially plunged another 2 cents to a new low of \$1.0370, but, having looked paralytic in the face, it shot up again. The London close was \$1.0535, a quarter of a cent lower than on Monday, but in New York sterling continued to recover rapidly to close at \$1.0615.

The mark was also making strong gains in New York where dealers said that the dollar's almost vertical rise was largely responsible for reducing Britain's trade deficit in January to \$76 million from December's deficit of \$244 million. But non-oil exports fell back to their lowest since last September. Report, back page.

A RECORD oil surplus was largely responsible for reducing Britain's trade deficit in January to \$76 million from December's deficit of \$244 million. But non-oil exports fell back to their lowest since last September. Report, back page.

On the most extraordinary day the foreign exchange has seen for years the pound and other European currencies at first looked as if they were getting the same drubbing as on Monday.

Sterling also appeared to be heading for serious trouble against the German mark, and other European currencies, after weeks of stability.

Dealers blamed falling spot market oil prices, which knocked the pound 6 pence down against the German mark before it closed 3.25 pence down at DM3.6083 in London.

recounting some of the loss later in New York.

Stability against the mark is now thought to be critical to avoid a rise in British interest rates, but this preoccupation was swept away late in the afternoon as Mr Volcker testified to Congress.

The pound's average value on the Bank of England's sterling index had also been to a new low of 79 per cent of its 1975 value. It recovered but to a new record closing low of 70.2. Shares and money market interest rates were largely immune to the panic.

Mr Volcker said that if Congress moved to bring down the big budget deficit — estimated at \$200 billion-plus this year — then the Federal Reserve might act to tackle the high value of the dollar.

The US currency's action has come increasingly into focus in the last few days with foreign exchange stories breaking on to the front pages and the network news bulletins for the first time for several weeks. This may stimulate greater political pressure to do something.

Mr Volcker argued that he could not ease monetary policy at present in the hope of reducing interest rates and the dollar, because that might end the flow of foreign capital needed to fund the deficit. If the deficit was reduced, there might be justification for taking off the monetary brakes.

Senior European economic officials in Washington also believe that the strong dollar Turn to back page, col. 1

Yes, minister code for Whitehall

By Richard Norton-Taylor

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday announced a new and strict code of conduct for civil servants which, though inspired by the Ponting affair, offers no concession to officials who, like Mr Ponting, argue that they have a wider loyalty than simply that to the government of the day.

The code, the first to be drawn up for over 30 years, was written by Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary and Head of the Home Civil Service, and was distributed yesterday to all Whitehall departments. It restates the traditional constitutional convention that ministers, and ministers alone, are responsible to Parliament and that civil servants have no constitutional role distinct from that of the minister.

When, having been given all the relevant information and advice, the minister has taken a decision, it is the duty of civil servants loyally to carry out that decision with precisely the same energy and goodwill, whether they agree with it or not, the code says.

Civil servants, it says, are servants of the Crown. "For all practical purposes, the Crown in this context means and is represented by the government of the day." The duty of a civil servant is "first and foremost" to his or her minister and it is the minister "who is responsible, and answerable to Parliament for the conduct of the department's affairs and the management of its business."

The code underlines the need for civil servants in what it describes as a "non-political service" to retain the confidence of ministers, something on which, it says, the efficiency of government depends.

"There is and must be a general duty upon every civil servant, serving or retired, not to disclose, in breach of that obligation (to keep that confidence), any document or information or detail about the course of business, which has come his or her way in the course of duty as a civil servant," it continues.

Mrs Thatcher told the Commons in a parliamentary answer yesterday that civil servants are entitled to the trust, respect and support of ministers, and that no competent minister wanted his civil servants "to tailor their advice to what they think the minister wants to hear."

But Sir Robert Armstrong, told journalists later that as far as civil servants were concerned that was no condition on whether they should abide by their code.

He said that if a civil servant had misgivings about the lack of information the Government gave to the Commons, that was "a problem between Parliament and the minister." But he added that if a civil servant was faced with a serious dilemma he could go to his superior officer.

The code states that if a civil servant was faced with "a fundamental issue of conscience, or is so profoundly opposed to a policy" he should go in the last resort to the permanent secretary of the department who could take up the matter with the Head of the Civil Service. It that did not solve the problem, the civil servant should carry out his instructions or resign.

But Sir Robert said he did not know what he would have advised if Mr Ponting had told him that ministers were misleading Parliament. One possibility would have been to try and transfer "the burden of conscience" onto the permanent secretary or a minister.

He acknowledged that during the Ponting affair civil servants had expressed concern about the confusion or uncertainty surrounding the whole question of ethical dilemmas they may face. But his code does not mention the possibility of transferring to another department, though Sir Robert did say later that if the objections were genuine, such a request should not affect a civil servant's career.

His code makes it clear that even if a civil servant does resign he is still bound by strict secrecy rules. But he added: "I should be very surprised if we had seen the last of leaks."

The Fox gets six life terms

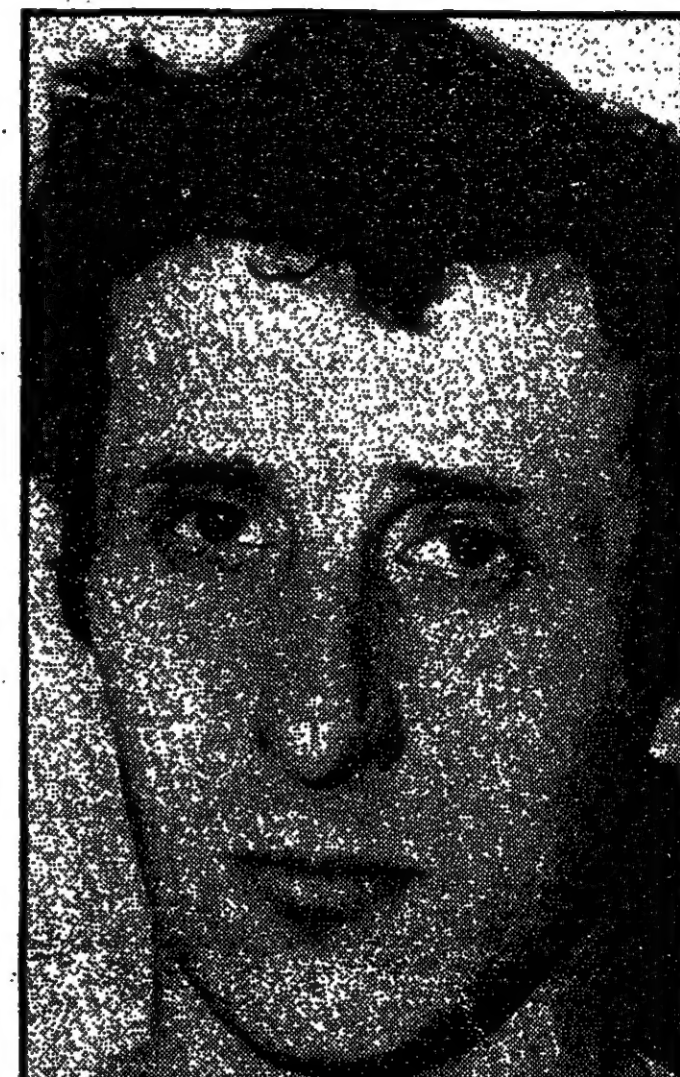
By Paul Brown

MALCOLM FAIRLEY, a burglar who turned rapist and became known as the Fox when he committed 30 crimes in five months last summer, was given six life sentences at St Albans Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Canfield said he wanted the public to know that he was giving Fairley, aged 32, the maximum sentence on each of the 12 charges to which he pleaded guilty. But he recommended no minimum period in prison.

Fairley evaded 150 police, many of them armed, patrolling a small triangle between Leighton Buzzard and Dunstable in Bedfordshire and Tring in Hertfordshire last year.

The court was told that he used a stolen sawn-off shotgun to threaten his victims. He then tied them up, raped them, acting out scenes from



Face of The Fox: Malcolm Fairley, sentenced to six life terms at St Albans yesterday for rape and burglary with intent to rape

Argentina alters Falkland stance in informal talks

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

Proposals drawn up by British and Argentine parliamentarians for informal Falkland discussions have raised hopes of better progress towards the return of normal relations.

A confidential document submitted to both governments suggests that enough common ground was agreed to encourage "the gradual build-up of confidence among the parties concerned." Meetings at ministerial level are ruled out for the moment.

The proposals were drawn up last week in Washington by three Argentine parliamentarians — two of them close associates of President Alfonsín — and three MPs who are members of the South Atlantic council.

They were Mr Robert Harvey, Conservative for Clwyd South-west, Mr Bruce George, Labour Walsall South, and Mr George Foulkes, Labour Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley.

Mr Alastair Cameron, the Falklands government representative in London, acted as an observer but still put across the islanders' views to the Argentine representatives.

His presence is regarded as being of considerable significance. It was the first formal contact between Argentina and a Falkland islander since the conflict.

The document does not suggest any breakthrough on the stumbling block of sovereignty but the Argentine representatives agreed to phrases which suggest a concession. The document says: "There was agreement on the importance of the preservation of the way of life and respect for the wishes of the islanders." That goes further than previous Argentine statements.

The tone also emphasises the need for a gradual approach to build trust between London and Buenos Aires and with the islanders in discussing "all matters relating to the return to peaceful relations."

The Foreign Office emphasised last night that the Government refuses to discuss the question of a transfer of sovereignty.

The meeting discussed possible solutions such as shared sovereignty, the transfer of sovereignty with treaty guarantees and forms of lease back.

Given Mrs Thatcher's position, the more important element is the agreement of the Argentines to a gentle resumption of normal relations.

It says: "In respect to these ultimate goals it was understood that the process would be step by step 'natural', conscious and voluntary, with the islanders influencing the pace in response to developing relationships with Argentina."

Whitehall is cautious as previously they had encounters with Argentine parliamentarians have not been matched by President Alfonsín.

The contacts made in Washington Turn to back page, col. 4

What next? miners ask

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

A further 1,464 miners ended their strike yesterday as coalfields called for new directions from their national leaders on the next moves in the dispute.

Yesterday's total returning to work was the highest achieved for any Tuesday since the strike began last March. The National Coal Board, which gave the figures, claimed that more than 50 per cent of the National Union of Mineworkers' members will be back today. It is a further 400 return to work on this morning's shift.

The Government and the board are expected to make much of this watershed in the dispute, but NUM leaders last night were still declaring their resolve to press for a negotiated settlement.

In advance of tomorrow's meeting of the NUM executive in Sheffield the leadership agreed that local pressures were building up to abandon the strike and to stage an orderly return to work without a settlement.

They will be resisted by Mr Arthur Scargill, the union president, and most executive colleagues.

The board said yesterday that 5,308 men had abandoned the strike in the past two days, leaving more than 92,000 still out.

Ian MacGregor, the board chairman, told 4,000 businessmen attending the annual convention of the Institute of Directors in London that there were many brave men among those who had returned.

He went on: "It is my earnest hope that their efforts will result in the resurgence of their union as the true democratic labour union that it used to be."

The calls came from South Wales and Yorkshire. The South Wales area executive decided to press for an urgent recall of the NUM's delegate conference.

Mr Emyl Williams, the area president, said that at tomorrow's national executive he would be calling on the national leadership to "appraise the situation in a realistic manner."

In Barnsley the Yorkshire miners' area council voted by 70-3 to continue the strike, after pressure from some pits to call off the dispute.

In the North-east miners' leaders, while supporting the strike, called for a reappraisal of the NUM's position.

Mr Scargill and Mr Mick McGahay, the union's vice-president, concluded their meetings yesterday with Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, who will be making a report to the TUC general council today.

The miners' president was offered little immediate hope from Congress House, although Turn to back page, col. 6

pornographic videos. Five medical reports had highlighted the influence of pornography on Fairley.

The judge said: "There are degrees of wickedness and depravity beyond the capacity of condemnatory descriptions. Your crimes fell within this category."

"They are crimes for which there is no expiation. Crimes which left your victims in utter terror, with lifelong burdens of frightening memories."

You have desecrated and defiled man and woman, old and youthful in their own homes, which you have then pillaged."

Referring to Fairley's change from a burglar to a rapist after watching pornography, Mr Justice Canfield went on: "You are a decadent advertisement for the evil pornography. They will want to forget you as one of their worst casualties."

Fairley was gaoled for life on each of three charges of rape and life for each of three charges of burglary with intent to rape.

He was sentenced to 14 years on each of five counts of entering houses with intent to steal or actually stealing to 10 years for indecent assault on a man and to two years for indecent assault on a widow aged 73.

All sentences were concurrent. Another 68 offences were taken into consideration.

Mr Michael Connell, QC, defending, said his client was inadequate, illiterate and innumerate. "He has a very inadequate personality, the consequence is that he has no clear idea of right or wrong."

Fairley was trying to imitate what he had seen on the video screen and trying it out himself.

After his last rape, in Yorkshire, he had broken up the gun and buried it but then carried out attacks with a knife.

Mugabe men 'shot Muzorewa officials'

From Andrew Meldrum in Harare

Five officials of the small Zimbabwe opposition party led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa were dragged from their train in the north-western town of Hwange and shot dead on the station platform by supporters of the ruling Zanu-PF party in front of horrified passengers, a witness said yesterday.

The account was given to a press conference at which Bishop Muzorewa, head of the United African National Council (UANC), claimed that Zanu had hired the assassins to kill the officials for \$400.

The witness, Fanny Chimbare, described how about 40 UANC supporters boarded the train on Sunday in Hwange to return to Bulawayo after attending a party rally.

He said they were all taken from the train, but the five — three women and two men — were singled out and shot dead at close range by the men, who were armed with an AK-47 automatic rifle and three pistols.

"They were shouting Zanu slogans like 'Pamberi ne Zanu' and shouting that two Zanu people were killed in Bulawayo, so their intention was to destroy support of the UANC," Mr Chimbare said.

The Hwange killings come amid other charges that members of the opposition Zanu party have been murdered, as well as several members of Zanu. Despite the postponement of general elections until June, it appears that tension and political violence are increasing in the country.

The incident was the worst act of politically-motivated violence so far in campaigning for the elections, the first since Zimbabwe became independent in 1980.

The Government said yesterday that two people suspected of being Zanu-PF members had been arrested in connection with the killings.

The statement, issued after a cabinet meeting, said: "The law will take its normal course and police are investigating."

Bishop Muzorewa told the press conference he thought the killers would be released in government orders. "They will not be released immediately," he said.

Turn to back page, col. 5

NEWS IN BRIEF

Teachers to ballot

MORE long-term disruption of schools is likely to follow the National Union of Teachers' decision to ballot all its members on industrial action. Back page, counting the cost, page 2.

Prison grouse

PRISON officers claimed yesterday that a new goat unveiled by the Home Office yesterday increased the risk of attacks on them. Page 2.



Funeral hitch

POLICE delayed the funeral yesterday of an IRA man until symbolic gloves and baret had been removed from his Tricolour-draped coffin. Page 2.

No MX bargain

THE United States MX missile system would not be a "bargaining chip" in the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said yesterday. Page 8. Star spangled banner, Page 21.

Discordant note

THE Arts Council, whose declared strategy is to increase aid to the provinces, is increasing the grants of three provincial orchestras by only 2 per cent. Page 2.

Park threat

MPS and peers were told yesterday that no National Park would be safe from road development if the arguments for taking the A30 bypass over Dartmoor were accepted. Page 4.

Defiant surgeons

SURGEONS at Guy's Hospital, south London, said yesterday that they would refuse to obey an order to stop open-heart operations. Page 4.

Backing for MI5 film

By our Political Editor

Channel 4 last night called for the lifting of the ban on the programme about MI5 and telephone tapping which the Independent Broadcasting Authority ordered off the air last week.

The channel's board passed an unanimous resolution endorsing the right of 20/20 vision to make the programme and proposed to press the IBA.

The programme which includes allegations from two former MI5 officers about breaches of tapping and surveillance guidelines was shown to MPs for the third time yesterday.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader backed the call for the lifting of the ban and demanded a statement from Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, after seeing the film.

Leader comment and letters, page 21.

How a rookie ensnared her man

From Michael White in Washington

In a scenario worthy of the Cagney and Lacey television series, a glamorous young woman detective in Houston, Texas, has obtained a murder confession from a male suspect by getting him to propose marriage to her — and insisting that he clear his conscience first.

Unfortunately for David Duval West, a 28-year-old delivery man and gun enthusiast, he was unaware that his beloved, Kim Paris, aged 23, was tape-recording everything he said. When he had finished confessing, she told him she needed a cigarette, they drove to a shop and that was the last he saw of her.

Moments later, policemen who had also been listening in to the 10-week romance as it reached its emotional climax, surrounded West and arrested him. He has been charged with the 1981 murder of a prominent Houston lawyer and his wife as they slept. One of the victims' four daughters, Cynthia Helen Ray, was also charged at the weekend, since police claim she persuaded West to do the killing so that she could get her share of her parents' \$2 million estate.

All of which yesterday made the detective a heroine with her employer, Clyde Wilson, whose private detective agency was hired by the Ray sisters to tail West. Miss Paris, a new recruit on her first case, was told to gain West's confidence. In a ploy which television script writers might reject as too obvious, she rang his doorbell one night looking for someone else, asked to use the phone and the affair — strictly platonic, she emphasised — took off from there.

When West popped the question, she insisted that he explain the "awful" thing in his past to which he had alluded. At that point, the police and their tape recorder were brought into the case. Miss Paris said later: "Well, I guess I won't be going to meet his mother on Sunday night" — a quip which earned a reproach from her boss. He is nonetheless going to give her the gift he always gives rookies on their first big success, an inscribed pearl-handled pocket knife.

Among the many congratulatory phone calls she received yesterday was one from a Hollywood agent.

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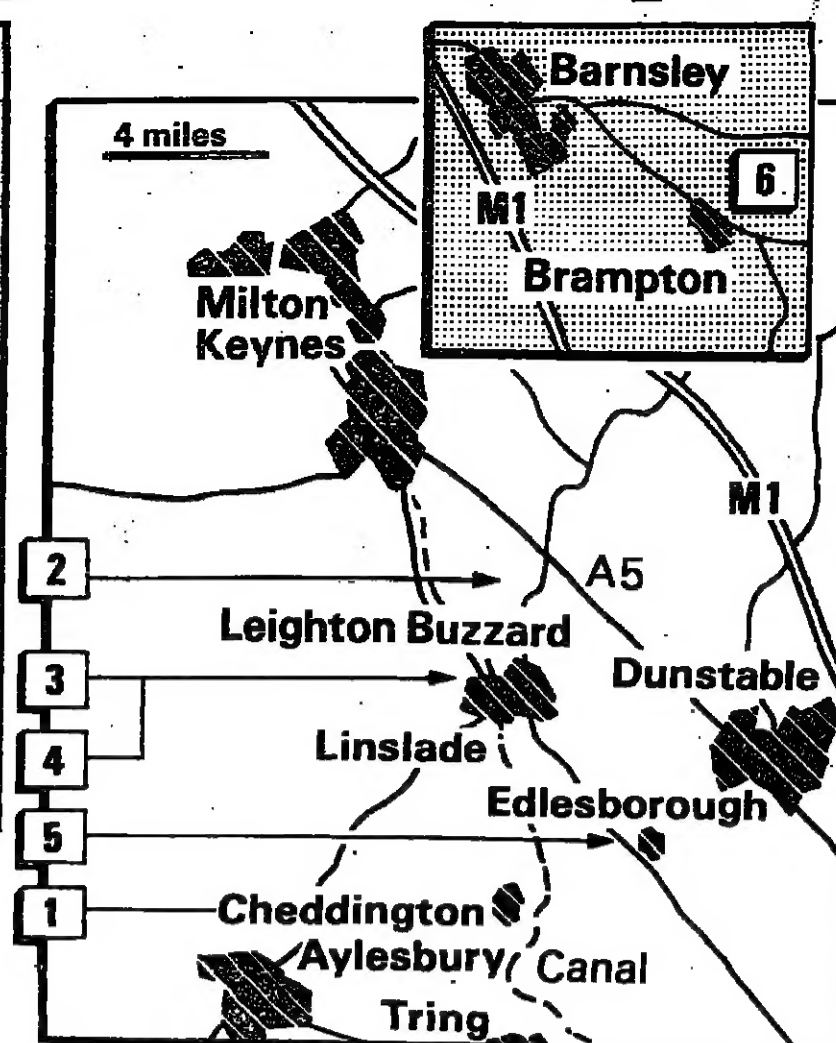
THE FAMOUS GROUSE
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM
Perth, Scotland

Quality in an age of change

Video films 'turned burglar into a rapist'



A map pinpoints the scenes of the six attacks by Malcolm Fairley which police investigated. The outskirts of the village of Edlesborough, where he raped a girl twice, and the sawn-off shotgun he used to threaten his victims.



Paul Brown chronicles the sex crime of the man who became known as the Fox and was described as one of the worst casualties of evil pornographers

PORNOGRAPHIC videos turned Malcolm Fairley from a small-time burglar into a masked rapist known as the Fox, according to medical reports presented to his trial at St Albans crown court yesterday.

Mr Justice Caulfield, sentencing Fairley to six life sentences, called him "a decadent advertisement for the evil pornographers. They will want to forget you as one of their worst casualties."

Fairley, aged 32, had re-enacted on his rape victims, men and women, what he had seen in the pornographic videos lent to him by a friend or watched on the television sets of those he burgled. The judge said that he appeared to think that his victims were enjoying his attacks.

Five medical reports said that the pornography had a marked effect on his behaviour, the court was told.

Fairley began his career as the Fox last April, when he came to look for work in Buckinghamshire after leaving his wife and two chil-

dren in the North-east. In five months he was to commit nearly 100 crimes, bringing armed detectives on to the streets of quiet villages. He pleaded guilty to 13 of the most serious offences and had 68 taken into consideration.

Mr Michael Allott, QC, prosecuting, said that Fairley's first sexual offence, on April 11, was against a 74-year-old widow in Linslade. He sexually assaulted her while she lay in bed.

In many of his burglaries he wore anoraks which he found in houses, used binoculars and removed photographs, particularly of women, from family albums, and laid them out for inspection. He was said to have gone to the top of a beauty spot, Livinghoe Beacon, and looked for homes of likely victims through binoculars.

Fairley lay in wait for a man at Cheddington on May 10 with a 12 bore shotgun he

found in a wardrobe and sexually assaulted him in imitation of a pornographic video he had seen as a homosexual experiment. For the first time he was wearing a mask, which was later to become a characteristic. It was cut from the leg of overalls with holes for eyes, nose and mouth.

Fairley buried the gun and hid it so well that he could not find it, but on June 6 he broke into a house in Tring, Hertfordshire, and stole another shotgun and a back-saw. He saved the end off and used it to threaten his rape victims.

As at other robberies, he searched the house and selected ties, belts and shoes ready to tie up his victims when they returned home.

On June 8 he broke into a house in Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, removed a number of light bulbs, and built a hide to

prevent the glow of the videos he was watching.

He made an escape route through the back garden, cut the telephone wires, and made himself a pot of tea while lying in wait for the family to return.

However he fled when they returned. The pot of tea was still hot.

But Mr Allott said Fairley had not gone far. He broke into another house in Leighton Buzzard on the same night and, wearing a length of trouser over his face, confronted the occupants. His gun went off when the man sat up in bed, pulling his duvet round him.

The man had a finger amputated but the main force of the shot was absorbed by the duvet and Fairley fled across fields.

He continued his burglaries despite increasing police patrols and on July 6 broke into a house in Linslade. He tied up a cou-

ple with shoe laces at gunpoint at 5 am but the woman struggled violently and neighbours heard her screams. Fairley, panicked and escaped.

On July 10 he raped a woman in Linslade with her husband tied up beside her on the bed. Two children were asleep in the next room.

Two days later Fairley made three raids in Edlesborough as 150 policemen, many of them armed, were on patrol. At 2 am he tied up a girl, her brother and her boyfriend and raped the girl twice. He made himself a drink in the kitchen between the rapes and brought the family dog into the bedroom.

He forced the brother and boyfriend to simulate sex with the girl, who was aged 18. Again, he was acting out a blue video he had seen and believed his victims might gain some enjoyment. Fairley broke up the gun

and buried it in disgust with himself and determined to give up his sex crimes. However, a day later at Peterlee, Durham, armed with a knife, he attempted to rape a Chinese woman.

Meanwhile, patient computer checks and information from the public had led to 3,011 suspects to be checked. Two officers from Kentish Town, London, armed with the information from the computer, went to visit Fairley.

The colour of his car, a gold Allegro, matched the paint found on a tree in Yorkshire and his physical description and accent fitted the Fox. As a final test he was asked to put on his wristwatch. It was a distinctive type, which he put on his right wrist.

Fairley, who is illiterate and innumerate, confessed shortly after being taken in by the police. He said in a statement 19 hours after his arrest: "I am glad that I have been caught in one way or another. I can get help to stop it completely." His wife knew nothing of his sex crimes.

Teaching fails the brighter pupil

School work is not challenging the minds of some of the country's brighter children as much as it should, a report on their education said yesterday.

A survey, carried out by the Department of Education inspectors on schools and colleges of further education in Northamptonshire, also found that less able children needed more support from their teachers. It said that while fifth-form exam results had improved, they had not kept pace with the improvement nationally. Sixth-form A-level results were worse than 10 years ago and against the national trend, which was upward.

Many secondary schools were short of textbooks, forcing many pupils to share. Since examination candidates took preference, other pupils in the early years could not have their own copies of course and textbooks, which hampered homework.

The 50-page report covers visits made to schools between January 1980 and October 1983, against a background of worsening unemployment. In April 1981, 24 per cent of summer school-leavers were without permanent employment. By September 1983 the figure had risen to 43.6 per cent, and in April 1984 it stood at 41 per cent.

The inspectors said they found a generally satisfactory picture of how the county's 96,627 children were catered for in 43 comprehensive schools, 24 middle schools for the nine to 13-year-olds and 270 primary schools.

But standards demanded by teachers varied considerably from school to school and sometimes even within the same school. The work tended to be aimed at a national middle range of ability.

The proportion of pupils entered for public examinations in the GCE O-level and CSE had risen from 78 per cent of the fifth-year population in 1974 to 93 per cent in 1983. The report indicates particular concern over the high number of small schools which are costly to maintain; the difficulties experienced by some of the smaller middle schools in covering the curriculum, and the number of small sixth forms which are costly to maintain and which fail to offer the richness and variety of intellectual challenge required.

Hospitals told to cut their food bills

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

Hospitals have been ordered to save at least 5 per cent on food bills this year, with the publication of a report yesterday which said that nearly a third of the food served to patients is wasted.

Mr John Patten, junior health minister, is issuing instructions to over 200 health authorities in England to save cash and cut any subsidies to NHS staff eating meals on NHS premises.

His instructions followed the findings of a Department of Health scrutiny prepared by the South-east Thames regional health authority. The main findings were published in the Guardian last November after a copy of the report had been sent to the paper.

Mr Patten is ignoring one of the main recommendations that hospital catering services should expand by opening wine bars and grill rooms, giving patients and visitors greater choice.

The report also said that under-used kitchens should offer take-away services to GP surgeries, police stations and magistrates' courts.

It says that at least £17.3 million a year could be saved. Mr Patten is proposing to save £12.5 million a year.

The report is based on visits to 12 health authorities in six regions in England, to private hospitals, and to a Ministry of Defence hospital.

The officials found wide variations in the cost of food per patient, from 50p a day at a hospital for the mentally handicapped to £5.90 a day at a small district general hospital. But not all the cheaper hospitals provided bad food, nor did all the expensive hospitals supply a better service.

The officials found that meals for NHS staff were subsidised by £71 million a year, equivalent to 582 per employee. Mr Patten calls for much tighter controls over the subsidy, with the aim of eliminating it.

The Cost of Catering in the NHS. Available from DHSS Leaflets Unit, PO Box 21, Slough, Middlesex, HA7 1AY. Price £1.70.

George is 86. He has a long history of heart trouble. He lives alone.

Try as he might he can't keep his mind free of one recurring vision—a frail old man crying for help into empty air.

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"It's not living alone that scares me. It's being left alone."

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F O R P E A C E O F M I N D

HOME NEWS

South Wales demands 'realistic appraisal' by NEC as Yorkshire votes for new negotiations

Call for 'organised return' grows

By Paul Hoyland
Welsh Correspondent

South Wales miners' leaders, worried by the drift back to work, called unanimously yesterday for a "realistic appraisal" of the strike by the union's national executive, and for an urgent reconvening of the national delegate conference.

A meeting of the area executive at Pontypool, Mid Wales, which heard appeals from lodges for an organised return to work, also called a South Wales delegate conference for Friday.

Mr Emlyn Williams, the South Wales NUM president, said that he would abide by national decisions, but it was clear that he hoped tomorrow's national executive meeting in Sheffield would respond to what he described as "the depth of feeling" in the coalfield.

Although the area was standing by its decision to strike, there had been a change in the situation, and he would be expressing the concern of his members. This was a clear reference to the sudden surge in the number of miners reporting for duty in the region on Monday after the collapse of peace moves, when the number of men at work doubled to more than 1,000.

Mr Williams hoped that other areas would project the feelings of their members. "If they do that I am certain we will have leadership, but if they merely go there and do not express the apprehension of their members they are doing us disservice to the miners."

He continued: "I don't intend to go to the NEC as any stooge. I will express the view of my area but what the national union will decide the South Wales miners will support."

The board claimed that there were 1,250 miners working in South Wales yesterday with 200 new faces, but the union claimed that the figure was lower and that 95 per cent of its 19,600 members were still supporting the strike.

"We are calling for an appraisal of the situation in a realistic manner, facing up to the situation because in South Wales we are still the bastion. Obviously these boys that have been out are not going to be sold out, but we will express their fears and will do it honestly."

The reinstatement of the 700 miners sacked during the dispute was of paramount importance. "I don't believe any thinking miner will go through the pit gates and see men who

by calling a special coalfield conference on Friday to consider options for ending the strike.

But the Durham executive said they had no intention of organising a return unless such a move was approved nationally. In a statement the eight-strong executive said that none of the 13 lodges in the county intended taking unilateral action.

The executive was acting on a recommendation from Easting colliery — the largest and most militant pit in the North-east — where some 2,000 miners voted this week to press for a national coalfield conference to consider a return to work without a national agreement.

But the Durham leaders — like the Easting men — stressed that a return to work would not mean an end to the dispute.

Durham leaders accept that their decision is "up in the air" until tomorrow's national executive meeting. Delegates at the special coalfield conference may face a difficult choice if the national executive rules out any prospect of an organised return to work.

However, the option of such a return to work is opposed by some union officials at collieries where a large minority — or a majority — of miners are working, such as Wearmouth, in Sunderland, and nearby Herrington. Officials fear that this could put them into a vulnerable position.

Yorkshire miners' leaders yesterday decided to continue to fight for a negotiated settlement to the dispute. The decision was made by the area council in Barnsley, despite calls from at least three pits to consider an organised return to work.

A record number of miners returned to work at Yorkshire pits on Monday and yesterday. While the Yorkshire president, Jack Taylor, admitted that while the number was "too many," it was not the flood which had been predicted.

Mr Taylor said that resolutions included calls for a balanced and an organised return to work without a settlement. The resolutions were all defeated with the exception of the reaffirmation call, which was carried by 73 votes to three.

PRODUCTION started yesterday at the new Silverdale mine, developed at a cost of £80 million on the site of an existing colliery near Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

The old Silverdale colliery is expected to become operational later this year, but the new pit will be able to tap more than 50 million tonnes of reserves.

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Peter Hetherington adds: Miners' leaders in Durham yesterday continued the pressure for organising a return unless

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Miners' groups unearth seam of support

Patrick Wintour on the success of pleas for aid in unlikely territory

RICHMOND, Surrey, might not seem a rewarding seam for miners to dig in search of food and money. The Labour Party polled 7 per cent of the vote there at the last general election.

But a meeting of Richmond miners' support group addressed by Mr Dennis Shimmer, Labour MP for Bolsover, Mr Henry Richardson, suspended general secretary of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association, and a striking Nottinghamshire miner, raised more than £1,000.

The group has raised £25,000 since the strike started and Mr Bob Morrison, the miners' union co-ordinator of London support groups, says more than £2 million has been raised in the capital. "A lot of money, but it still only adds up to 40p per striking miner."

About 30 people attend the Richmond group's weekly meetings, allocating roles for the 11 pitches in the borough and helping to distribute the £600 raised each week.

One of the group, Mr Peter Geddes, says: "The typical Richmond response is very British. They don't want to be seen as a straight support group with a fixed glare. Mr Geddes has received two summonses for illegal picketing and has been fined £100."

London Council researchers calculate that more than 100 street collectors face legal action for trying to raise money for the miners.

There are thought to be more than 40 support groups in London. Activists believe that the activity has not only revitalised the London Labour movement and in particular the dormant trades councils, but has also drawn people previously uninterested in union politics.

Miners have taken up residence in many town halls of left-left Labour boroughs, using the council's facilities to set up collection points and organise benefits or jumble sales. They claim that women, particularly black and older women, are the most generous financial supporters.

Each London borough has a support group and most are twinned with a pit. Richmond's is linked with Hem Heath, Staffordshire, and Cresswell, Nottinghamshire.

Mrs Price told 300 people at the Richmond meeting on Monday about her life in Nottinghamshire in the past 12 months. She spoke of her battle to set up a strikers' food kitchen (the Labour authority refused to provide premises) and a day of shopkeepers ("they ask for 95p per cabbage if they know your husband is on strike"); the contempt of working miners ("they expose themselves to women pickets"); and the indifference of the school (the head explained: "The remedy is in your hands. All you have to do is to go back to work").

Above all, she talked of poverty and the police. Breakfast cereal packets were useful to replace the soles of her children's shoes. The police, she said, scraped their boots against women's legs until they bled. Another trick was to roll stones at women and dare them to throw the stones at their throats.

"Somebody's got to do something," she said. "It's no good somebody else doing it. I wish I had done something during the miners' strike." The Richmond group resolved to do more.

A man who murdered two Asian clothing workers in an argument over parking space was gaoled for life at the Old Bailey yesterday, with the recommendation that he serve a minimum of 15 years.

Judge Peter Mason, QC, told Paul Sammut, aged 23, unemployed of Deptford, London: "What you did was wicked beyond belief. What happened was not a fight but a massacre."

"You took the lives of two people and a third was blinded in one eye and stabbed in the stomach."

He was found guilty by an 11 to one majority verdict of murdering Ziad Ahmed, 22, and Atia Rahman, 23, both of Charlton, London, on March 30 last year.

Three other men were cleared of the two murders and wounding but were convicted of affray by an 11-to-one majority.

Arjun Bhasin, aged 26, a confectioner and Barry Jitubho, 24, a decorator, both of Stepney, London, were each gaoled for 30 months.

Michael Sammut, 23, unemployed also of Stepney, was gaoled for three years, nine months. His sentence included 12 months for a breach of a suspended prison sentence.

Mr Allan Green, prosecuting, said that the deaths arose out of the most trivial incident imaginable. The defendants were in a Whitechapel restaurant when five Pakistanis in two cars found that they could not drive by Bhasin's vehicle, parked outside.

He moved his car but a dispute over the incident started inside the restaurant and the two groups were ushered out by staff.

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Heart surgeons lose life or death battle of spending cuts

By Andrew Vetch,
Medical Correspondent

The Department of Health yesterday rejected a final plea to save 100 or more heart patients waiting for surgery at Guy's Hospital, London. Five have already died in the queue for treatment.

The department told the Lewisham health authority that it would not provide the £272,000 needed to keep the operating theatres open next financial year. Health authority will decide next month on the timing and the number of theatres to be closed. At least 100 life-saving open heart operations will have to be cancelled if the authority is to recoup the money — spent because the Guy's surgeons have treated more than their budgeted quota of patients — and keep the heart surgery unit open to next year's cash limits.

But the head of the hospital's cardiothoracic unit, Mr Alan Yates, said that his team of surgeons would work on until an official arrived to bar the theatre doors.

Lewisham health authority faces a deficit of £1,450,000 on its cash limit this year. The South-east Thames regional authority, which faces a £1,056,000 deficit and a government-imposed cut of £2.5 million has decided that it cannot meet the Guy's overspend. The region has already lent the district £1 million to make up for overspending in other specialties at Guy's.

In a last attempt to save the heart patients, Lewisham health authority told the Department of Health yesterday

that if funds were not made available by next month, the authority would take it as an instruction to implement a programme of closures to recover the £272,000 before the end of March 1986.

The department promptly replied: "The funding problems of the adult cardiothoracic unit at Guy's are matters to be resolved by the responsible health authorities."

Lewisham's chairman, Mr Peter Barker, said: "The unit treats patients from all over the south of England. Its closure would have national implications. The unit is threatened because the surgeons are so efficient. They have completed their quota of heart operations this year six weeks ahead of time."

The baby heart surgery unit — also threatened by the cuts — has been reprieved because it will get national funding from April 1.

The adult unit treated 712 patients suffering from coronary artery disease in 1984. Most were given coronary artery bypass grafts. The waiting list has now stretched to 102, and five have died in the queue, said Mr Yates. Urgent cases — those who would otherwise die within a year — already have to wait four months for an operation. Non-urgent cases — people who are semi-disabled and in constant pain from angina — have to wait eight months.

The regional other open heart surgery units at King's College, St Thomas's and the Brook Hospital, are full.

Runcie seeks report on Molesworth sale

By Martin Halsall,
Churches Correspondent

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has called for a report from the Peterborough diocese and the Church Commissioners about the proposed sale of church land adjoining the Molesworth site near Molesworth to the Ministry of Defence.

But as a third competitor emerged yesterday to challenge the MoD for the 1.6 acre site near the Cambridgeshire base's main gate, the diocese said it would be gaoled to sell the land for more than the military had offered.

Dr Runcie, in a letter to Christian CND, said the matter should be settled by the Bishop of Peterborough, the Right Reverend William Westwood, and the Church Commissioners.

He felt that Bishop Westwood had acted within the terms of General policy on nuclear weapons.

The sale is not governed by charity law, which would require the diocese to sell to the highest bidder, said a spokesman for the Church Commissioners.

Legislation governing the sale is contained in Section 30 of the Endowment and Glebe Measure, a Church bill passed in 1978.

The two-page section says that diocesan boards of finance are responsible for the terms of sale being "proper and advisable."

A diocesan spokesman said yesterday: "Negotiations are proceeding ahead of the MoD. The latter is in the hands of the solicitors. Negotiations are taking place with no-one else."

"We have agreed a sale with the MoD and if anything else were to take place and override the sale for more money, that would be gaoled."

Dr Runcie's letter to Christian CND

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Policy in south Lebanon
paying off, Rabin claimsIsraeli Army
tightens its
'iron fist'
with curfewFrom Ian Black
in Jerusalem

Israel yesterday imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew and other tough new restrictions throughout south Lebanon as the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, declared that the controversial "iron fist" approach to Shi'ite Muslim resistance there was paying off.

Military sources here said that in addition to the curfew, in force between the Litani river and the international border, the use of motor cycles and of any vehicle by only one person was banned, and unaccompanied vehicles left by roadsides would be blown up.

This was designed to prevent suicide attacks on Israeli troops, the sources said.

The new orders were printed on thousands of Arabic leaflets dropped by Israeli helicopters all over the occupied area yesterday. The leaflets warned that people ignoring the restrictions would risk their lives.

Mr Rabin told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that houses in villages where weapons and explosives were found would be destroyed, as would houses belonging to suspected guerrillas.

"I don't claim that we found the answer to terrorism," he said, "but we have managed to limit the terrorists' freedom of action. We dictate what happens on the ground today."

He said that in the week since the new strong-arm policy

was begun, 15 guerrillas had been killed, 22 injured, and 19 people described as "agitationists" deported to the area outside Israeli control. Most members of the committee praised the army's work in south Lebanon, and one MP said that the methods should be used in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But two left wingers, Mr Yossi Sarid and Mr Victor Shemtov, said that the army should withdraw immediately to the international border and abandon the three-phase withdrawal plan adopted last month.

A number of MPs on the right, including the former army chief-of-staff, Mr Rafael Eitan, said that Israeli forces should stay put on the Litani river.

The army announced last night that soldiers carried out searches yesterday in the village of Sarifa, where seven suspected guerrillas were arrested. In another development, the commander of the Israeli-backed civil guard in a Shi'ite village near Nabatiya was wounded by a bomb planted in his car yesterday.

one of a series of such attacks on Shi'ites who collaborated with Israel.

The Israeli broadcasting authority, IBA, meanwhile, is looking for a substitute for the term "collaborators" in reference to Lebanese who cooperated with the Israelis. There have been complaints about the negative connotations of the term in broadcasts.

Caution
in US at
Mubarak
proposalFrom Alex Brummer
in Washington

The United States will encourage President Mubarak of Egypt to involve himself in facilitating direct talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation when he goes to Washington early next month. But it is still ruling out early direct American diplomatic involvement.

American officials are hopeful that King Hussein's accord with the Palestinians might lead to direct negotiations but are emphasising that UN Resolution 242, with its trade-off of territory for recognition, can be the only starting point if Israel is to be brought along in the process.

The initial feeling in Washington is that the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, has responded appropriately to both King Hussein

and President Mubarak and is leaving the door ajar just enough for possible Israeli participation. There is less happiness in Washington about Mr Peres's coalition partner, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, whose rejection of the Jordan-PLO pact as not being an opening to peace is seen here as a less than helpful contribution.

Despite the optimistic statements from the Arab world, US officials are cautious about prospects. They do not want to find US diplomacy left high and dry as it was in 1982-83 when King Hussein had his last bout of talking with the Palestinians and it all fell apart.

"The big question is can Hussein get the Palestinians into direct negotiations on the lines of 242?" one American official said. Would the Palestinians be willing to accept a delegation which excludes Mr Yasser Arafat, and other big names in the PLO? The plan of 1982 in which the US noted the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and suggested a link between an autonomous Palestinian state and Jordan. The view within the State Department is that King Hussein is making what is being



AWAY FROM IT ALL: Top, King Hussein of Jordan, with his family, skis in Austria after proposals for peace talks involving the king. Above: Lebanese soldiers train their guns on a Palestinian refugee camp south of Beirut

seen here as a "last chance" effort because the political circumstances in the US and in the region are broadly encouraging. The re-election of President Reagan means that he will not be inhibited by the political influence of the Jewish lobby.

Ian Black adds from Jerusalem: Israel continued to res-

pond cautiously but optimistically yesterday to the new peace proposals put forward by President Mubarak, but officials said they would need to know the details before determining their position.

Foreign ministry officials said that the idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was very similar to what

had been agreed in the 1978 Camp David accords. They implied that Israel would not look too closely into the political background of Palestinians participating in such a delegation, but made it clear that known supporters of the PLO would not be acceptable to Israel.

Leader comment, page 12

Shamir takes farm
problem to Bonn

Bonn: The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Shamir, arrived in Bonn yesterday for a day of talks expected to focus on Israeli agricultural exports, the Middle East conflict, and proposed West German tank sales to Saudi Arabia.

Mr Shamir arrived from Paris and met his West German counterpart, Mr Genscher. Appointments with Chancellor Kohl and President von Weizsäcker were scheduled in the afternoon.

West Germany is the second stop on Mr Shamir's three-

country European tour to discuss Israeli concerns about the planned entry next year of Spain and Portugal into the EEC. The Common Market now absorbs about 70 per cent of Israeli agricultural produce, and the Israelis are concerned this will drop after Spain and Portugal join.

Mr Franz Josef Strauss called last week for the sale of West German Leopard 2 tanks to Saudi Arabia, and planned to fly to Israel yesterday to press the Prime Minister to lift Israeli opposition to the sale. — AP.

Colonists
march in
NoumeaFrom Campbell Page
in Paris

Opponents of independence yesterday ignored the state of emergency and marched through Noumea, capital of New Caledonia, to protest against expulsion orders served on four members of the Anti-Independence Caledonian Front and a fifth man who holds similar views.

Although the march was big — 15,000 according to the police and 30,000 according to the organisers — it was peaceful. One of the organisers, Mr Roger Laroque, mayor of Noumea, told the demonstrators that the five people who should have left the territory by midnight on Monday "are in hiding and they have done the right thing. We have decided to keep them here with us."

His speech underlined the growing challenge to the authority of President Mitterrand's special envoy, Mr Edgard Pisani, who issued the expulsion orders last week against extremists who had disregarded his orders and held a provocative meeting in the mining town of Thio.

Mr Pisani, who held his weekly press conference during the demonstration, said the march served no purpose. Problems could be solved only by launching new ideas and accepting the need for debate. The French Government would like to see rapid elections to resolve independence in close association with France.

The head of the New Caledonia Government, Mr Dick Ukeiwe, of the neo-Gaullist RPR, further isolated Mr Pisani when he described him to French radio as an obstacle to dialogue who had been discredited and disqualified. "If I agreed to see Pisani, I would lose the confidence of the Caledonians and their reaction would become uncontrollable," he said.

Another member of the RPR, Mr Jacques Lafleur, a deputy for New Caledonia, suggested that the New Caledonian authorities should anticipate Paris's plans by holding their own referendum on suggestions for the territory's future made by Mr Ukeiwe in late January. Mr Lafleur accused Mr Pisani of taking freedom hostage by issuing the five expulsion orders.

Pakistan's voters turn out
six of Zia's top ministersFrom Eric Silver
in Lahore

Pakistani voters tempered President Zia-ul-Haq's satisfaction at persuading them to participate in his non-party elections on Monday by bulldozing out six of the nine cabinet ministers standing for the National Assembly.

They also rejected the President's adviser on commercial affairs, Mr Ishrat Ali, and at least two provincial ministers. Candidates identified with the fundamentalist Jamaat-e-Islami, outspoken supporters of General Zia's Islamisation programme, also fared less well than expected when most of the results were declared yesterday.

The defeated civilian ministers were: Mr Ahmad Ali Tahir (Defence), Mr Raja Zafarullah Khan (Information), Mr Ghulam Dastgir (Labour), Mr Sikandar Zaman (Power), Mr Sirajuddin Khan (Culture) and Mr Mahmood Ali (Trade). About half of the members of the outgoing dominated assembly also forfeited their seats.

At least three of the defeated ministers are thought to have fallen to anti-Zia votes

cast by supporters of the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which declined to field any candidates. Others were rejected because, in the language of South Asian politics, they had failed to "oblige" local interest groups.

The Power Minister was beaten in Haripur, North-West Frontier province, by Mr Gohar Ayub the sandhurst-trained son of Pakistan's first military President, Field Marshal Ayub Khan. Mr Gohar Ayub had won the same seat in the abortive 1977 elections from the condemned cell, to which he had been consigned by the late Prime Minister, Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who executed him of sedition.

Local analysts yesterday identified about 30 constituencies in which the voters voted against rather than for particular candidates — punishing them as ministerial collaborators with the military regime. Jamaat extremists or party deserters who defied the MRD boycott.

Although this took some of the gilt off General Zia's successful gamble with Pakistan's first national elections in eight

years, it could not alter the fact that about 53 per cent of the voters went to the polls. With some of the last results still to be declared last night, they remained a provisional tally, but it compared well with 57 per cent in 1970.

The President is furnished with a compliant National Assembly, which can stake a plausible claim to represent the people. The opposition has been weakened in a campaign that was loaded against it from the moment General Zia barred parties from contesting.

He will have little excuse now for failing to fulfil his promise to lift martial law, and to make the assembly sovereign. The new house is expected to coalesce soon into more-or-less formal party groupings. The biggest looks like being the Muslim League, whose supporters won about 60 of the 207 seats at issue on Monday. The new league's only link with Zia's national movement is its name. It has no record of dissent from military rule and no discernible ideology. Its parliamentary strength will, however, make it a serious challenger to the conventional opposition parties.

Sihanouk
has new
peace plan

By John Gittings

PRINCE Sihanouk, the head of the Kampuchean rebel coalition, has proposed an international conference to resolve the conflict on terms which may come closer to the position of the Phnom Penh Government and Vietnam.

The plan was announced from Canberra, where Prince Sihanouk is visiting, by the Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden. It proposed a controlled area, without forfeiting their rights to live in the first city.

In addition, blacks in the process of qualifying for permanent residential rights in an area prescribed white area will not lose the years credited to them if they move to another area.

Under the law as it stands, blacks who are born in a prescribed urban area can qualify to live there permanently if they work continuously for one employer in the area for 10 years or for more than one employer in the same area for 15 years. But if blacks in the process of qualifying leave the area for another, they risk cancellation of all the years credited to them.

Dr Viljoen further announced that blacks with permanent residential rights in "white" urban areas will retain them even if they move to towns in the ten black homelands, four of which are nominally independent states.

The pending amendments, however, do not affect the key

SA plans to ease
influx control lawsFrom Patrick Laurence
in Johannesburg

Government plans to reform the Black Urban Areas Act, the centre piece of South Africa's controversial influx control laws, were labelled "crushing disappointment" yesterday by Mrs Sheena Duncan, national director of the Black Sash and a leading authority on influx control.

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen had announced earlier that the act would be amended to allow such blacks as qualified to live in one of the white-designated cities, freedom to move to other white-controlled areas, without forfeiting their rights to live in the first city.

Further, blacks not born in a prescribed urban area can qualify to live there permanently if they work continuously for one employer in the area for 10 years or for more than one employer in the same area for 15 years. But if blacks in the process of qualifying leave the area for another, they risk cancellation of all the years credited to them.

Dr Viljoen further announced that blacks with permanent residential rights in "white" urban areas will retain them even if they move to towns in the ten black homelands, four of which are nominally independent states.

The pending amendments, however, do not affect the key

function of the act: keeping blacks in the rural areas and the impoverished townships of the white-designated cities.

Dr Viljoen's announcement came in the wake of growing pressure from big business and some Afrikaner intellectuals for fundamental revision of influx control as a first step towards its abolition. It was in that context that Mrs Duncan described the proposed reform as a "crushing disappointment."

Commenting on President Botha's recent pledge to eliminate "negative and discriminatory" aspects of influx control, Professors Herman Gilliomme and Lawrence Schlemmer said: "We believe that it is impossible to soften and de-racialise influx control. There is only one reformist solution: influx control must be revoked and replaced by a set of provisions promoting orderly urbanisation."

Two African National Congress insurgents, Bowo Xulu and Clarence Payi, were sentenced to death yesterday for the murder of Mr Ben Langa, a former secretary-general of the banned Black Consciousness South African students' organisation.

Mr Justice J. J. Kriek said in passing sentence: "Mr Langa was a member of the ANC suspected of having supplied false information and (of) supporting the society they were intent on destroying."

The dining room in South Africa's parliament was declared open to legislators of all races yesterday almost two weeks after a white parliamentarian complained he was denied a luncheon table because he planned to entertain two colleagues of Asian ancestry. But, while the dining room might be integrated, the bar is still for whites only, as is the coffee shop, the catering committee said.

Aid official riles MEPs

From Derek Brown
in Brussels

The head of the EEC emergency fund aid unit has angered MEPs by suggesting to them that famine-hit African countries were better off under colonial regimes.

Mr André Auleret is reported to have told the

European Parliament's development committee on Monday that he did not understand what had happened in Africa since independence.

"It was his view that under colonial rule African countries managed drought and famine more effectively, the Labour MEP for Leeds, Mr Michael McGowan, said.

NEWS
IN BRIEFNo case
against
Packer

AN official inquiry which linked the Australian businessman Kerry Packer to organised crime did not provide enough material to lay criminal charges against him, a spokesman for the Director of Public Prosecutions said in Sydney yesterday.

The final report by a royal commission into organised crime was made available to his department and other agencies last year after five of its 11 volumes were made public late last year.

The DPP had no interest in Mr Packer at the moment but considered it necessary for other agencies to investigate the matter further, a spokesman said. — Reuters.

Cafe saved

MR Rene Mathiat, who for 20 years operated the Cafe des Ofres Magots in Paris yesterday in just seven minutes bought the place, ensuring that the Cafe, named after Jean-Paul Sartre and Ernest Hemingway would not be turned into a "fast food joint." The 52-year-old Mr Mathiat paid 21.4 million for the 100-year-old cafe, situated on the Place Saint-Germain des Pres during a brief auction at Chambre des Notaires. — AP.

Topless ruling

A FEMALE Danish rock singer and a girl magazine were considering yesterday a High Court ruling that in most cases, it is no longer degrading for a bare-breasted woman to appear in a magazine against her will. Sanna Salomonson, aged 30, had sued the weekly magazine Ugens Rapport for \$10,000 in damages for the display of sneak photos taken as she bathed topless on a deserted beach north of Copenhagen. — AP.

Carrier halted

GREENPEACE conservationist militants stopped a Norwegian freighter leaving Saint Nazaire, France, for South Africa yesterday, with a cargo of toxic lead-based chemical used in motor fuel, a spokesman for the organisation said. French, West German, Dutch, and Danish Greenpeace activists boarded an inflatable dinghy to the stern of the cargo ship Essi Flora in the western port of Saint-Nazaire. — AP.

Music 'censored'

THE composer, Mikis Theodorakis, has accused the Greek government of censoring his music "like the military Junta did" by cancelling a scheduled television screening of his latest concert. On Monday night, Greece's second state-run television channel showed a Greek movie instead of the Theodorakis concert recording. — AP.

Czech flees

A CZECHOSLOVAK soldier dashed over the border into Austria and asked for political asylum, the Austrian Interior Ministry said yesterday. The soldier was named as frontier guard Miroslav H. aged 23, from Kocise. Austrian guards said that Czechoslovak border guards opened fire with machine-guns as he escaped. — Reuters.

Flu epidemic

A FLU epidemic sweeping westward from Siberia to European Russia has put all hospitals in Moscow under quarantine, a Soviet health official said yesterday. Muscovites have reported since the epidemic started in early February that city drug stores have run out of Interferon, a popular anti-viral drug. — AP.

Strike call

FRANCE'S Communist-led CGT trade federation yesterday called a 24-hour strike at all ports from midnight. The strike call was directed at administrative staff and crane operators to protest against the failure of management to finalise a salary settlement for 1984. — Reuters.

Phoning up

THE Soviet Union is to launch a drive to update and expand its telephone system, the official newspaper Pravda said yesterday. The number of telephones in public use is to be increased by 60 to 70 per cent in the next five-year-plan which ends in 1990. — Reuters.

Police alert

POLICE were on alert yesterday in the curfew-bound western Indian towns of Bharatpur and Deeg where four people died and more than 200 injured in clashes with police about the death of an opposition politician. — Reuters.

No prosecution

ISRAEL'S Attorney-General said yesterday he would not press treason charges against an Israeli journalist who attended a meeting of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinians' Parliament in exile, in Amman last November. — Reuters.

Marcos appears fit and well
to quash poll speculationFrom T.R. Lammers
in Manila

President Marcos, believed to have been on the verge of death last year after disappearing from public view, appeared fit and well and pronounced himself back in harness yesterday at his first press conference in more than nine months.

At a nationally televised two-hour gathering in his Malacanang Palace, Mr Marcos, aged 67, expressed optimism that the country was overcoming the twin problems of a shattered economy and a guerrilla insurgency.

He also stated flatly that there would be no presidential or vice-presidential elections before his present term expires in 1987, contradicting predictions by several opposition leaders that early polls would be called.



President Marcos: 'Fully recovered'

was appearing in court a few miles away where he is on trial for conspiring to murder the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, in August, 1983.

"There is a formal agreement among the leaders of the armed forces that if General

Ver is acquitted he will be returned to his post," President Marcos said, explaining that the pact was reached at a meeting of top military men with him before General Ver went on leave in October last year.

Regarding his health, still a constant topic of speculation here, he said: "I feel well, my doctors tell me my vitals signs are normal—my blood pressure, my pulse."

In an unprecedented procedure, the presidential press conference was interrupted twice for a total of five minutes of commercial television advertisements for various dry soups and an upcoming pop music programme. During the breaks Mr Marcos sat quietly before his microphones. There was no official explanation for the interruptions.

He also gave a confident assessment of the country's dire economic plight, saying that the rescheduling of the country's \$26 billion foreign debt and new credit facilities would prompt an economic revival.

NEWS IN BRIEF

No case against Packer

Australian news anchor Murray Packer has been cleared of any involvement in the death of a woman who was killed by a car while crossing a road in Sydney last year. Packer, who was driving the car, was charged with manslaughter but the charges were dropped after a coroner's inquest found that the woman had been killed by a car which was "driving at a high speed".

Cafe saved

A Paris cafe has been saved from closure after a fire which destroyed the building. The cafe, which was a popular meeting place for writers and artists, was saved by the quick action of the fire brigade. The building was a historic landmark and the cafe has been declared a protected area.

Topless ruling

A Danish court has ruled that a woman who was topless in a public place was not guilty of a crime. The woman, who was a member of a topless club, was charged with public indecency but the court found that she was not guilty. The ruling is seen as a victory for the women's movement.

Carrier halted

A French carrier has been halted by a court order. The carrier, which was operating a service between France and the United States, was found to be in breach of a court order. The court order was issued by a French court and the carrier has been ordered to stop its service.

Music 'censored'

A Czech film has been censored by the government. The film, which was about the life of a famous Czech composer, was found to be "censored" by the government. The government has ordered the film to be re-edited and then shown.

Czech files

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A strike call has been issued by a union. The union, which represents workers in the coal industry, has called for a strike. The strike is expected to last for several days.

Strike call

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Opening up

A police alert has been issued by the police. The police, which are based in a city in the United States, have issued a police alert. The alert is for a person who is wanted for a crime.

Police alert

No prosecution has been brought against a person. The person, who was charged with a crime, has not been prosecuted. The reason for this is that the evidence against the person is not sufficient.

No prosecution

No prosecution has been brought against a person. The person, who was charged with a crime, has not been prosecuted. The reason for this is that the evidence against the person is not sufficient.

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Government backs down on price increases

Walesa drops his strike call after claiming victory

By Hella Pick

Mr Lech Walesa yesterday withdrew his call for a 15-minute general strike tomorrow, averting a trial of strength with the Polish Government. The Solidarity leader claimed victory because the authorities had backed down from their plan to impose a 12 per cent price increase from March 12.

These were increasingly strident recriminations, meanwhile, between the United States and Poland about the expulsion of the US military attaché in Warsaw. This was followed on Monday night by an expulsion order against the Polish military attaché in Washington. While a Polish spokesman yesterday complained of a US vendetta against Poland, the White House warned that "we would really get tough" if Poland expelled any more US diplomats.

Mr Walesa's advice against attempting a national stoppage tomorrow came soon after the Polish government spokesman, Mr Jerzy Urban, had warned that factory managers had been told to act severely against strikers, and had been empowered to order instant dismissal.

However, Solidarity's leader made it clear that the decision to call off the strike had been taken, not because of concern over government sanctions, but because the outlawed trade union had already achieved its "aim of forcing the authorities to back down" on its planned price increases.

Mr Walesa, with other Solidarity leaders, some of whom have since been detained, had been campaigning against this renewed attempt to rationalise the price structure and reduce government subsidies on basic, mostly rationed, commodities. Solidarity claimed that Poland's workers could not afford the estimated 4.2 per cent increase in the cost of living, and that far too many Poles were already living below the poverty line.

Last weekend, the new government-backed trade unions, set up to try to replace Solidarity, also came out with a declaration opposing the projected 12 per cent price increase. After a cabinet meeting on Monday, the Government announced that it was responding to the new trade unions' objections, and had decided on a more gradual price reform. It also announced an increase in minimum pensions.

The Government is saying that its decision follows prolonged consultation with Polish public opinion. However, there is a widespread belief in Poland that the authorities did not want to risk a confrontation with Mr Walesa, whose strike call might have been widely followed.

Meanwhile, the Polish government's hopes of securing some relief for the country's deep-seated economic crisis by restoring its relations with the United States, have again receded. The affair of Colonel Myer, the US military attaché in Poland, has generated mutual mud-slinging, which is

comparatively rare in cases where one country accuses another of using its diplomats for espionage.

Last Thursday, Colonel Myer and his wife were driving in a recently bought Volvo which had not yet been given the diplomatic number plates, to which the military attaché was entitled. They were stopped by Polish security officials in an area 85 miles north of Warsaw which is designated as a restricted military zone, and the colonel was accused of photographing military installations.

Beyond this, Poland and the US are in total disagreement over last Thursday's events. The Americans claim that the couple were held incommunicado for six hours, and that Mrs Myer was forced to undress and perform humiliating physical exercises in an apparent attempt to find hidden film.

The Polish spokesman has forcefully denied that Mrs Myer was humiliated.

With the Popieluszko trial still fresh in Polish minds, there is speculation that the Myer affair may be another example of the security services acting independently of the Government's interests, and either deliberately or inadvertently provoking an incident with the United States.

Mr Urban, defending the decision to expel Colonel Myer, who leaves Warsaw this morning, said yesterday that the United States was guilty of an "intentional attempt" to worsen US-Soviet relations.



A rescue worker mops his face after emerging from the coal mine at Forbach, northern France, where an explosion killed 22 miners. The Prime Minister Mr Laurent Fabius, visited the pit yesterday and promised a full inquiry.

Kremlin calls for test ban treaty

From our Own Correspondent in Moscow

Two weeks before the next round of US-Soviet talks in Geneva, the Soviet Union has called for a new international test ban treaty.

"One of the top priority steps that could be taken to put the Soviet-US negotiations on the right track is the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests," Pravda said yesterday in a special editorial headed "urgent matter".

"Termination of the tests is the key problem in limiting the possibilities for the production of new types of nuclear bombs and warheads," Pravda went on, adding that it feared such a test-ban treaty does not suit the present US Administration in its hope to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Noting that the US had raised the problem of verification as a hurdle in output to securing an agreement on a test ban, Pravda said: "These are invented difficulties and they can be resolved on the basis of the standing proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries."

Last week, the Soviet Union agreed to cooperate with inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency who will monitor the Soviet nuclear energy programme. There was an implication in the Pravda statement that nuclear test verification could be arranged in a similar way.

The call for a test ban treaty came ten days after a similar Soviet call for a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals by both superpowers, as an earnest of good intentions in the build-up to the new Geneva talks. Although the Soviet side has made it clear that President Reagan's Star Wars project is by far their most important concern, they are also hoping to move on to a test ban treaty, a mutual halt to deployment of medium-range missiles, and at best a freeze.

In Rome yesterday, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, said that the Geneva talks would be difficult, but Moscow did not despair of their outcome.

"We do not nourish illusions: the negotiations will be difficult, but we are far from a fatal desperation," he said at a lunch given by Italian Foreign Minister Mr Giulio Andreotti.

Georgia puts up recipe for success

From Martin Walker in Mtskheta, Georgia

THE Marani restaurant in the ancient Georgian capital of Mtskheta is special for more than its warmth of welcome and pleasant ethnically surroundings.

It also embodies the kind of economic future which Soviet reformers desire. It is a showcase for the great economic experiment which is supposed to invigorate the Soviet Union's lagging growth rates, to galvanise its wretched service sector and to decentralise decision-making away from the clogged headquarters of Communist plan, the state planning committee in Moscow.

The Marani takes in some 3,000 roubles (£3,061) a day, just over a million roubles a year. Of that turnover, just over 30 per cent is what a Westerner would call profit. The Georgian Co-op, which "owns" the place, and the rest is shared out as staff bonuses, spent on holiday vouchers for the staff and their families, and used to expand the restaurant's facilities.

Among these are its own bakery and its own small farm. In a country where the average industrial wage is less than 200 roubles a month, the cooks and waiters, who work 400 roubles a month, with their bonuses.

"I have been the manager here for 15 years, but the changes really began two years ago when the economic experiment meant that we no longer had to buy food from the state," said Mr. Khasashvili, aged 40, who is in charge of the 85 employees.

"We were able to go down to the free market and buy the meat and vegetables we wanted for cash, rather than take what was made available to us. I was able to go to the wine co-operative, and buy the wines I thought our customers would want to drink."

In effect, it is a private business, a small co-operative, run with the help of the knowledge of the market without their interference. Quality has gone up, wages have soared, and productivity is higher. This is what the campaigners of the economic experiment promised would happen, and the Marani is their showcase.

Georgia has always been one of the poorest of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union. Its climate, distinct traditional language, and culture, its long tradition of wine-making and rural prosperity have made it different.

So it was almost to be expected that the economic experiment would begin here, in the western region of Abkhazeti, 10 years ago with an attempt at decentralisation and local self-management.

The heads of the big farms, the main industrial and district centres, and the party officials who ran the biggest towns were told to meet regularly, to co-ordinate their plans, their problems and their opportunities, and they were largely left to get on with it.

They set up a makeshift leasing system for industrial plant, lorries, warehouse space, and so on. They found ways of using local resources, such as fertilisers, local food supplies, as incentive payments for industrial workers, and within four years, were making enough profit to finance building schemes as further incentives, and were paying enough bonuses to put Abkhazeti to the top of the private car-park per-head list of Soviet regions.

The Georgians have set up yet another kind of system, one of the most successful of the problems of human migration from the barren highlands of the Caucasus. The population of the mountain districts had been dropping at a calamitous 10 per cent a decade since the end of the war. The answer was to set up co-operative systems, using state funds to establish ski resorts, tourist hotels and health resorts. They provided local employment, and also a ready-made market for food from private farms, so that local farmers have an incentive to stay and to farm more intensively.

From Georgia, the economic experiment began to spread first to the other southern republics like Armenia and Azerbaijan, and then to the tiny Baltic republics. And in 1982, with the backing of Yuriy Andropov and the current heir apparent to the Kremlin, Mikhail Gorbachev, it was given the Central Committee stamp of approval for extension to the rest of the Soviet Union.

But progress, predictably, has been slow. There is barely a regional party bureaucracy anywhere who see their authority being undermined by the decentralisation of Russia. And in the vast, barren north the climate urban markets makes the private market quite the incentive it has become in the smaller republics.

The big defence industry plants are kept firmly outside the system, and the Gosplan that it becomes incomprehensibly harder to plan the economy and that a kind of official black economy is now growing up which depends upon them for its resources, but it returns too little of its profits.

Espionage trial told of ordeal

Oso: The accused spy, Arne Treholt, testified yesterday that prosecutors had deliberately misrepresented him as confessing.

The Chief Prosecutor Mr Lars Qvigstad, 42, had cooperated fully with police after his arrest and hinted that he had confessed immediately after being taken into custody.

The former diplomat testified for five hours yesterday, leaving prosecutors describing an espionage career involving 120 meetings with Soviet officials and 6,000 pages of secret documents kept at his home.

"The prosecution's allegation is taken completely out of the air," he said, claiming that instead of 120 meetings with spies he had had 59 working lunches and dinners with Soviet diplomats over more than a decade.

The documents had inadvertently wound up in his flat after various moves and job changes, he said, and all but 45 were irrelevant to his case.

Once one of Norway's rising

young diplomats, Treholt is charged with eight different violations of civil and military security laws. He is accused of betraying a vast array of secrets, including NATO nuclear weapons strategies and details of NATO's defences in the Arctic.

Treholt denied the espionage accusations saying that immediately after his arrest, he had been put through an exhausting 15-hour interrogation. "What it is so that you insisted on going on until you had given a complete statement?" Mr Qvigstad said.

Treholt said he had done so only because he was then under a "delusion" that "if I thought and believed I could go home and meet my son the next day."

Treholt said he could not remember being shown a picture of a contact named Tifov.

" weren't you shown a picture of yourself in Vienna?" Mr Qvigstad asked, referring to a photograph which showed Treholt in the company of two alleged Soviet agents.—AP.

Cypriot leader's visit off

By John Torode

The political crisis in Cyprus has forced President Kyprianou to cancel a visit to London.

The Greek-Cypriot leader was due to leave Thessaloniki tomorrow to discuss a new UN peace initiative expected after the collapse of talks with the Turkish-Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktaş, last month.

But he still hopes to meet the Prime Minister before he starts talks with the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier de Cuellar, in Geneva next month.

The President has been under pressure to resign since the House of Representatives, passed a motion of censure on him.

A majority-comprising members of the Communist AK party and the rightwing Rally, led by Mr Glafcos Clerides—took the view that he should have accepted a preliminary peace plan as demanded by the Turkish-Cypriot leader. Mr Kyprianou wanted prior agreement on a timetable for the withdrawal of mainland Turkish troops who occupy more than one third of the island.

President Kyprianou's supporters say the majority against him was "an opportunistic alliance" of two parties with fundamentally conflicting views. There is no question of his resignation.

Turkish sources are already pointing the divisions in the Greek-Cypriot camp, claiming that it was only the unrepresentative obstruction of the President which wrecked the last round of talks at the UN in New York.

Community still fails to drain away its wine lake

From Derek Brown in Brussels

European Community farm ministers were heading for their second successive late night session of reform talks yesterday evening, after more than 24 hours of fruitless discussion on wine, milk, and farm price increases.

A discussion on how to drain the Community's massive 30-million hectolitre wine lake started on Monday afternoon, and was still going on last night. The current Italian EEC presidency produced a compromise plan in the early hours, and a flurry of detailed amendments through yesterday.

But the proposals failed to break a log-jam of objections. At the centre of the deadlock is a Franco-Italian dispute over the proper degree of national responsibility for curbing wine production. France also wants

generous compensation for back hard on wholesale production can still be penalised if they fail to cut much smaller sales direct to consumers. The package would allow over-producers, on March 31, to turn over surplus wine to even longer-running dispute on levy.

Most EEC countries are keen to end the politically embarrassing squabble. Milk production is, in fact, well down over the past 12 months.

But at least three countries were holding out last night for improved deals for their own farmers: Ireland, Germany, and the Netherlands.

The Irish Farm Minister, Mr Austin Deasy, is threatening to block the entire reform unless his country's allocation of milk quotas is increased by some 60,000 tonnes. That would compensate for the amount inadvertently omitted by them from their assessment system stands, farmers who cut

Wiesenthal spots a chance

From our own Correspondent in Brussels

The West German Government should seize the opportunity of President Stroessner's visit to demand the extradition of Josef Mengele, head of the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Centre, believes that all possible should be done to bring Mengele to justice.

"President Stroessner should come, and Chancellor Kohl should talk to him. A boycott will produce nothing," the Nazi-hunter said.

General Stroessner's visit is as yet only tentatively proposed for July, and the Bonn government is known to be deeply reluctant to accord the

long-term dictator any kind of official recognition.

Paraguay has a sizeable German population, and the general himself is of Bavarian descent. Public opinion in Germany is sharply divided on the visit, but Mr Wiesenthal, head of the Vienna-based Jewish Documentation Centre, believes that all possible should be done to bring Mengele to justice.

He said yesterday that the last reliable sighting of Mengele had been made a half year ago, in a village in the Chaco region of Paraguay, although the authorities there had repeatedly denied his presence.

He could not say whether

the latest million-dollar reward by a group of Californian and other businessmen, would end the pursuit of the Auschwitz "killer". The reward is to be split in three parts, one for information leading to the arrest, one for an appropriate benevolent fund of the police force involved, and the third to establish a research centre into the "medical" atrocities committed by Mengele.

Mr Wiesenthal, aged 77, said the search for Mengele, and for all war criminals, was as relevant as ever. "People involved in genocide should know there is nowhere in the world they can die in peace," he said.

New chess match date

By Leonard Barden

The president of the World Chess Federation (Fide), Mr Florencio Campomanes, widely criticised for his action in halting the Karpov v. Kasparov title series in Moscow, confirmed yesterday that a new match would start on September 1.

He said he had stopped the Moscow contest owing to the "deteriorating quality of the games".

London organisers are campaigning strongly for the September match to be played in Britain. The chess impresario, Mr Raymond Keene, announced yesterday that he had a promise to host the series from the London Docklands Development Corporation, which staged last summer's Russia v World match.

Mr Keene has called Mr Campomanes, urging support for London's bid. He has also promised to invest in putting up a £100,000 prize fund, together with other overall costs estimated at around £150,000.

Mexico police play a suspect role

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

The arrest of three people in connection with the case of a US narcotics squad agent kidnapped earlier this month has again cast doubt on the role of the police in organised crime.

The authorities announced on Monday night that they had arrested Tomas Morlett, a former high-ranking official in the Federal Security Directorate, the equivalent of the FBI. He was accompanied by two bodyguards, both former policemen.

The three were arrested on the road between Tijuana and Mexicali, near the US border. They all carried valid Federal Security credentials, despite being retired from the force.

The arrests followed attacks over the past two weeks by the US authorities on their Mexican counterparts for an apparent reluctance to pursue the search for the 11

agent, who was abducted in Guadalajara.

The US ambassador said, in effect, that the Mexican Government had lost control of an estimated 15 drug rings operating in the border area, and acting as suppliers of heroin and cocaine to the US market.

The US Drug Enforcement Agency said that tip-offs it had given on the whereabouts of alleged major drug dealers in Mexico City had not been acted upon until the suspects had been allowed to get away.

The US authorities said they would today call off exhaustive checks on cars coming from Mexico at the 2,000-mile border. The checks had led to considerable contention between the two countries.

The whole issue raises a question about the effectiveness of the "moral renovation" campaign launched by the Mexican Government against corruption in high places.

NZ again defends ship ban

Washington: The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, said yesterday that the Reagan Administration had overreacted to his country's ban on visits by US warships.

"We made a democratic decision," he said, in an NBC television interview. "We decided that our security would be enhanced by not having nuclear weapons in and around our country. Our people determined that. Now we are being made to pay a price for that."

New Zealand prohibits visits by nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered vessels. Because the United States refuses to specify which of its vessels carry nuclear arms, New Zealand has rejected visits by American warships.

In retaliation, the Reagan Administration has cancelled a naval manoeuvre under the Anzus mutual defence pact, which groups Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Mr Lange was in Los Angeles yesterday for talks with a US State Department official.

In the television interview, Mr Lange disputed Mr Shultz's contention that New Zealand had abandoned the Anzus pact, that the only troops that could credibly replace them are from the US," Mr Esquivel said.

At independence in 1981, Britain promised to station troops in Belize "for an appropriate period." — Reuter.

Shultz says new missiles are not Geneva bargaining chips

From Michael White in Washington

The Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, yesterday insisted that America's new generation of strategic missiles were not "bargaining chips" for the Geneva talks and appealed for national unity behind the negotiators.

Speaking to the Senate Armed Services Committee as part of the Administration's annual softening up process in advance of formal requests on Pentagon weapons programmes, Mr Shultz concentrated on the MX missile, \$4 billion is being sought to build an additional 48 for the silos of Nebraska and Wyoming.

He described the MX, which is due to close the supposed "window of vulnerability" in the US land-based strategic missile force — currently Minuteman II — from late 1983, as "a vital element, in maintaining a stable nuclear balance."

Mr Shultz said it was the only such weapon which Washington had developed since the Salt II treaty of 1979. The Russians were developing no less than five new intercontinental ballistic missiles, the SS-17, 18 and 19 plus the new SS-24 and 25. He called it a relentless build-up.

The MX is part of a three-pronged US modernisation programme at sea and in the air, and has not been without controversy itself. The B-1 was briefly cancelled by President Carter, and the MX programme was only

suaded them to return to Geneva.

The Secretary of State described the opening skirmishes of 1985 as amounting to a positive start from which beneficial results for world peace could emerge, and eventually lead to "a new strategic environment, based on defence and not simply the prospect of mutually assured destruction — a reference to the Star Wars research programme."

But in unusually forceful terms, he repeatedly stressed: "When we sit down at the table to discuss these questions with the Soviet Union, it is essential that we speak with one voice, that we do not present the picture of a nation in conflict with itself, giving the Soviet Union either openings to exploit or false hopes that we will make unilateral, unreciprocated concessions."

In a state of congressional hearings, the delicacy of this week was underlined this week when the State Department's dovish Assistant Secretary, Mr Richard Burt, and his hawkish opposite number at the Pentagon, Mr Richard Perle, gave evidence to senators.

In separate testimony yesterday, the Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, echoed Mr Shultz in saying that the US failure to correct the current strategic imbalance meant that "we cannot afford to wait any longer." Without an American willingness to raise the cost of aggression to unacceptable levels, the Russians had no incentive to negotiate, he said.

Top Mafia figures indicted

New York: A federal grand jury yesterday indicted 11 members of the "commission", alleged to be the ruling council of the Mafia's five crime families in New York.

The indictment alleges that the commission authorised gangland killings, settled mob disputes and regulated Mafia criminal activities ranging from loan-sharking and gambling to drug trafficking and labour racketeering.

The indictment said that the Cosa Nostra Commission was set up to avoid disputes that arose among the five families, or among other crime families in the United States. It alleged that killings approved by the commission included the 1979 murder of Carmine Galante, who was shot dead in the patio of a Brooklyn restaurant as he was eating dinner.

The indictment said that other murders and attempted murders were planned by the commission, which, it said, was involved in extortion and the control of the New York concrete industry.

The five alleged bosses indicted are Paul Castellano of the Gambino family; Anthony "Fat Tony" Salerno, of the Genovese family; Anthony Corallo, of the Lucchese family; Philip Rastelli, of the Bonanno family; and Joseph Lanzetta, of the Colombo family. All are either under previous indictment or under arrest.

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Thatcher attacked on dollar

STERLING

The Prime Minister told MPs in the Commons yesterday that Britain's options to combat the upward surge of the dollar against sterling were strictly limited.

Mrs Thatcher faced strong attacks from the opposition for her failure to get the US President, Ronald Reagan, to act over the strength of the dollar and the fall in the pound.

The Prime Minister said that only limited action on intervention in the exchange markets and on interest rates was possible and the surge in the dollar was caused by the vigorous free enterprise culture of the US economy. A sudden turn and a sharp fall in the value of the dollar could be disastrous for certain sections of the British economy.

The exchanges over sterling continued through Prime Minister's question time and into a statement by Mrs Thatcher on her Washington visit.

Mrs Thatcher told MPs: "Part of the strength of the dollar is the great strength of the American economy, with much lower public expenditure and much better labour laws."

She echoed President Reagan's claim that job creation law with individual workers, business people, entrepreneurs, and not with government.

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, said that sterling had fallen to an all-time low against the trade-weighted index and it was now time for the Prime Minister to accept the advice of the Governor of the Bank of England and the Confederation of British Industry to join the European Monetary System.

The Prime Minister replied: "Over the last few days the dollar has reached a record high against almost all European currencies. It is not only against the pound but also the French franc, the lira, the highest ever figure against the Deutschmark for 13 years and against the Swiss franc for 10 years. Joining the EMS will not help, given the strength of the dollar against all European currencies."

Mr Bryan Gould (Lab, Dagham) demanded: "Is there to be yet higher interest rates or do we have to live both with the plunging pound and with record interest rates which have failed to do their job?"

Mr Straw claimed that this was revealed yesterday in a leaked letter from Mr Jenkin to Mr Ronald Watson, a Conservative councillor in Sutton, Merseyside.

Mr Watson had written to Mr Jenkin complaining at the stiff sending penalty that his council faced and asking him to take action given "our political support in this part of the world is ebbing away at an alarming rate."

In Mr Jenkin's reply, dated January 22, 1985, he talked of the problems faced by Sutton Borough Council in the present rate support grant system but added at the end of his letter: "As to the future, I am well aware of the view that the year when the abolition of the metropolitan counties takes place should be seen to coincide with a nil increase or ideally a reduction in the ratepayer's bill. This is certainly something I shall have in mind."

Mr Straw said: "This is a staggering leak. It shows that the Government is being politically corrupt." He accused Mr Jenkin of using "ratepayer's own money in an attempt to prove that abolition was saving money rather than costing money. He also accused the Environment Secretary of planning to "cook the books" of Metropolitan borough councils to ensure a nil rating increase in the year that the county councils were abolished.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Local Government Minister, described this as a "trivial and absurd" claim. He said that all Mr Jenkin was saying was that savings from abolition should be passed on to the ratepayer.

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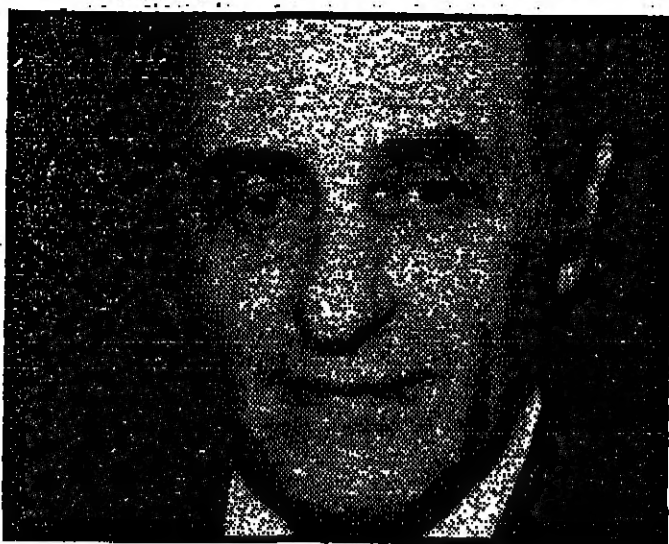
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Mr Sheldon: 'Abolition of exchange controls mistake'

Mrs Thatcher repeated her description of the surge of the dollar and noted that the pound had appreciated against all the major currencies except the dollar and the yen: "It would be helpful for me to answer any questions about future interest rates or about intervention. He knows it would be totally wrong to do so."

She then read her prepared statement on her Washington visit. She said that she had explained to the American President concern in Europe at the continued rise of the US dollar against other currencies.

"I found this concern widely shared within the US Administration, not least because of the adverse effect on their own agricultural and manufacturing industries. But it was recognised that no easy remedy existed. The President and I agreed that the best contribution the United States could make for a long-term solution lay in a reduction of their budget deficit."

The President had put specific proposals to Congress to this end, she said. "I argued strongly against protectionist measures as a way of dealing with the trade effects of the high dollar on the US economy. I was assured that the Administration was not contemplating such measures."

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Leader, said the recent bout of speculation against the pound was a direct result of the failure of Mrs Thatcher's "flattering and fawning appeal" to President Reagan to bail out the pound.

Given the consequences for interest rates and import prices for Britain, was she

night by the Treasury Minister, Mr Ian Stewart.

The change was requested in a Commons written question by Sir Dudley Smith (C, Warwick and Leamington). Mr Stewart said there were no plans to alter the coin, which had been subject to extensive research before its introduction.

A Scottish version of the coin, carrying a crown with thistles, was issued last year. A Welsh version would be issued in April. Ulster and English versions will be issued in subsequent years, he said.



Sir Dudley Smith

THE ECONOMY

Thatcher's road

THE PRIME Minister last night included the reduction of government borrowing and taxation among the highest priorities in a list of objectives for the remaining period of the current Parliament, writes Colin Brown.

In a Commons written answer, which read like a Queen's Speech, Mrs Thatcher told Conservative backbencher Mr Teddy Taylor (Southend E) that the Government would aim for continued reduction of inflation and sustained economic growth based on sound financial policies.

While many of the objectives had a familiar sound to them they are likely to be used by Mrs Thatcher's supporters to rebut the charge by her critics that her Government has lost its way.

She mapped out the route in broad terms by stating that the Government would continue policies "designed to achieve better prospects for employment, involving a more flexible and competitive economy encouraging initiative and enterprise."

The broad aim would be to hold public expenditure stable in real terms, Mrs Thatcher added. "We will work for the spread of wealth and ownership more widely in our country, based upon the privatisation of industries, the encouragement of individual home ownership and the spread of employee profit sharing and share participation in business."

Abroad, Mrs Thatcher said, the Government would maintain the effectiveness of Britain's defences through cooperation with her NATO allies and would ensure that Britain maintained an independent nuclear deterrent.

we can compete in the world markets," he said.

Mrs Thatcher said: "No action taken could have stopped the surge in the dollar that we have seen. It reflects the strength of free enterprise and enterprise culture in the US economy."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said: "When President Reagan said each country must stand on its own two feet did it have a familiar ring for the honourable lady?"

Mrs Thatcher declined to reply directly.

Mr Ian Lloyd (C, Havant) said, with tongue in cheek that since the pound and the dollar appear to be approaching parity would she now consider declaring the dollar legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Led by Mr Hugh Dykes (C, Harrow E) several backbench Tories pressed her again to consider jolting the EMS.

Mrs Thatcher replied by repeating that the dollar had surged against all European currencies. She said there were only two things that could be done, and both were limited. Joint intervention was possible, but it would be on a comparatively small scale compared with the enormous sums being moved around by speculators.

Such joint action had been taken under the Williamsburg agreement. The other way was action on interest rates, but she said she was not sure whether Mr Kinnock wanted them to go up or down.

Mr Julian Amery (C, Brighton Pavilion) said that President Reagan's comments last Thursday were not a slap in the face for the Prime Minister. He had agreed with what she had been saying for many years: "It is time for us to reorganise our economy so that

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Henry Bellingham (C, Norfolk NW) that employment in the British economy was rising and there were a number of people worried that if the dollar suddenly turned and sharply fell it would have a disastrous effect and consequences for parts of the British economy.

Mrs Thatcher said that while the dollar had appreciated against sterling by 95 per cent since the Government abolished exchange controls, it had gone up by 140 per cent against the French franc — which was still under exchange controls.

Opposing the measure, the former Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (C, Perth and Kinross) said it was a childish bill and a majority of Scots did not live in Scotland — the vast majority lived in North America, New Zealand and Australia.

SCOTLAND

Move on home rule thwarted

By our Political Staff

THE sixth anniversary of the referendum majority in favour of Scottish devolution was marked yesterday by Mr John Home Robertson (Lab, East Lothian) with a bill to give a Commons committee the power to carry out consultation in Scotland on constitutional reform.

But he was denied leave to introduce the bill in the Commons by 223 votes to 115 — a majority against the measure of 108.

Mr Home Robertson said that 51 out of 72 Scottish MPs were committed to some degree of Scottish home rule. "This situation is dangerous — the failure of the Government to respect the democratic process in Scotland is bringing the whole constitution into disrepute."

He said the Government's failure to respond to the demands for devolution in Scotland played into the hands of the nationalists who wanted to break up the United Kingdom.

The next Labour Government would be committed to legislation on Scottish home rule.

Opposing the measure, the former Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr Nicholas Fairbairn (C, Perth and Kinross) said it was a childish bill and a majority of Scots did not live in Scotland — the vast majority lived in North America, New Zealand and Australia.

PM quizzed on contribution to EEC overdraft

THE EEC

By Colin Brown

THE Prime Minister was challenged yesterday by the Opposition leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, to disclose how much Britain would be contributing towards the proposed EEC overdraft, but she failed to provide an answer during Prime Minister's questions in the Commons.

Later, a Treasury spokesman said the amount of Britain's contribution was not yet known.

Mr Kinnock reminded Mrs Thatcher in the Commons that in June last year she had said it was not right for the EEC to raise a loan for budgetary purposes.

But he protested that the Government was now ready to approve an overdraft facility, as reported yesterday in the Guardian, despite already

making advance payments towards EEC expenditure of £250 million. "How much the current overdraft going to be?" he asked.

Mrs Thatcher said that in view of the decision of the European Parliament, the EEC had to have budgets this year based on one-twelfth of the budget last year. There was a need to meet agricultural commitments, and amounts had been brought forward to enable the EEC to continue.

She asked Mr Kinnock whether he wished to see a total disruption of the EEC, which would cause great concern for British people.

Mr Kinnock said that after the Fontainebleau summit Mrs Thatcher told the Commons that there would be machinery to deal with the EEC's financial problems and this had been largely attributed to her "negotiating genius."

Mr Kinnock said Britain was now being asked to repay its



Mr Kinnock: 'How much is the current overdraft going to be?'

own rebate to the EEC. Mrs Thatcher said: "No, the rebate this year will eventually come — as did the rebate for last year."

The new regime could not come into operation until orders were laid before the House. It would not come into operation until June, 1986, and all the Orders had to go before the House first, she said.

'Many ministers opposed to fluoride'

WATER

A TORY MP said last night that 21 members of the Government had expressed their opposition to the addition of fluoride to the public water supply.

Although they were entitled to change their minds, Mr Keith Best (C, Yays Mon) said

it was right to place on record that a large number of ministers had been opposed to the artificial fluoridation of water supplies.

He opened the debate on the remaining stages of the Water (Fluoridation) Bill with a clause requiring ministers to ensure that levels of fluoride were monitored in water supplies in all parts of the United Kingdom. He said this was in

response to "the profound disquiet" expressed by a large number of MPs from all sides of the House.

The bill will ensure that water authorities can add fluoride to the water supplies without fear of legal challenge despite a court ruling in Scotland that it was illegal. A number of anti-fluoride Tory MPs were planning to vote against the measure.

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HALIFAX

THE WORLD'S No1



Andrea Cringean. Picture by
Glynis Satterley

In the second in our series on professional women photographers, we focus on the work of Andrea Cringean, who took these pictures of women body builders at the 1984 Mr Scotland and Miss Scotia contest at Portobello Town Hall.

Muscling in

Assignment

EVEN before a beach bully allegedly kicked sand in Charles Atlas's face, puny men were shaping up. Women too have pumped iron for years: in the thirties, Rosemary Andre knocked the eyes out of the male strongman establishment as the Pocket Venus.

And in the eighties? Women — especially in America — are bodybuilding in larger numbers than ever, and the freakshow element has not entirely disappeared. In fact, whether enthusiasts like it or not, it's still a hot issue. Beauty is definitely in the eye of the beholder in this business but men who bulge like bullfrogs still look weird to most people: on women, the spectacle usually triggers a reaction of horror.

Yet women bodybuilders are increasingly going for muscle development (physique) as opposed to simple "body shaping" (figure). And, according to Oscar Heiden, of the National Amateur Bodybuilders' Association, they have been under increasing pressure in recent years to make the distinction clear in competitions.

To be fair, most women who take up bodybuilding have no desire to develop the amazing "cut" muscle definition of a Mr Universe.

Norman Ribbert, in the game

for 35 years and an evening instructor at a council-run fitness centre in Hammersmith, says the first thing most women who attend his classes say is that they have no desire to clone Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Mr Ribbert believes that more women are now attracted to bodybuilding as an "end product of women's lib." They have always been part of the show in contests, but now they're demanding an "equal part of the show," muscles and all.

That may be so, but as these pictures show, women have no qualms about appearing on a stage designed strictly for men — in this case, Mr Scotland.

Two women who illustrate perfectly the new order of women bodybuilders are Jackie Little and Moreen Dunne. Both train at Dunfermline Health Studio — a predominantly male weight training gym in Fife. They are well aware of how other people view them: Moreen, slight, blonde, and feminine, laughed from her squat position, weight bar straddling her shoulders and said: "They think you must be a bit odd, and always imagine you are a muscle from head to foot like the men."

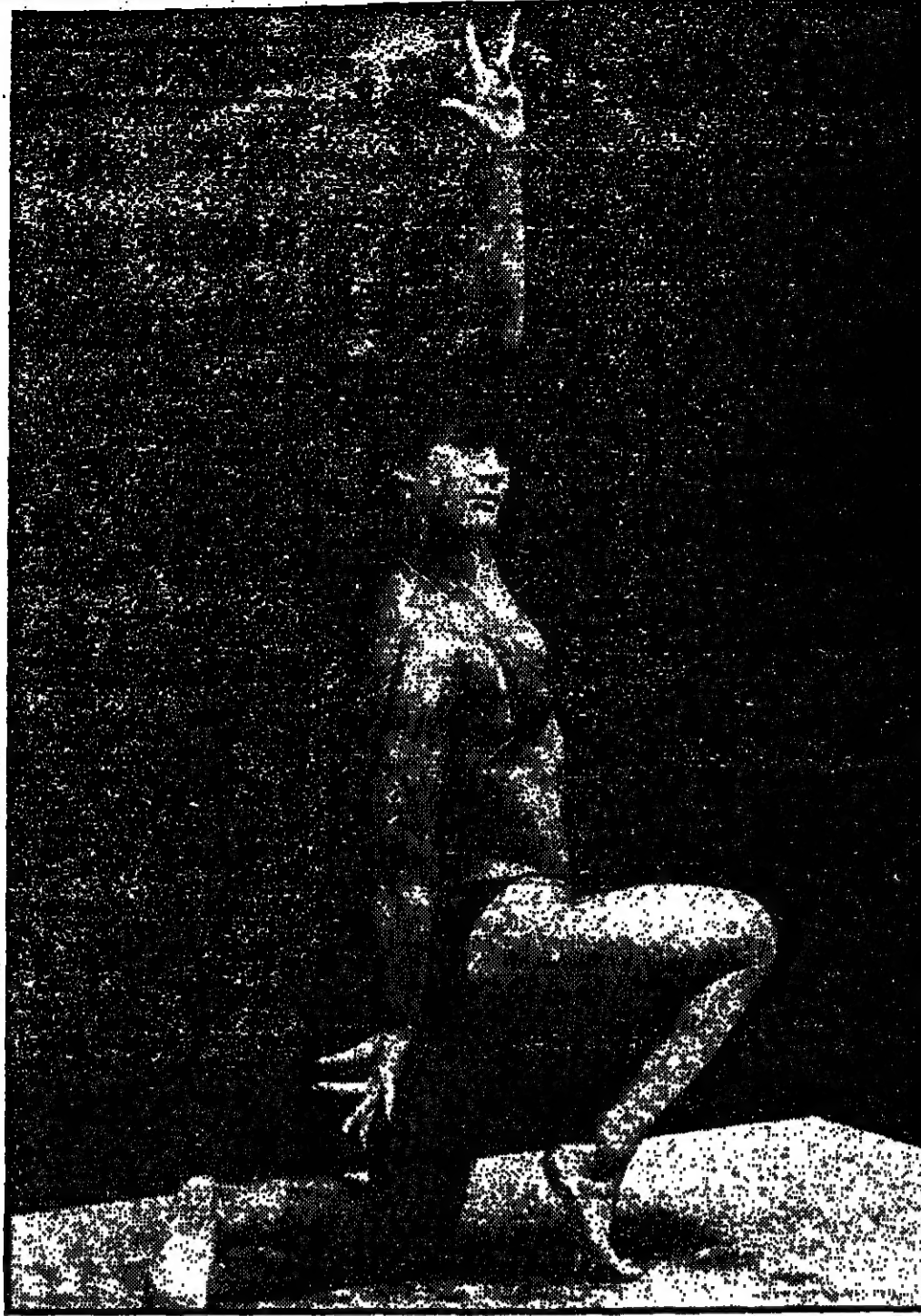
For the past eight months,

talked into it by her husband Mark, who also trains at the gym. Moreen has trained with weights for two hours each night, usually five nights a week. Jackie is even more committed and prior to competitions puts in about three hours, seven nights a week. During the day she works as a line operator for Marconi in Dalgely Bay, and afterwards travels up to Dunfermline to train.

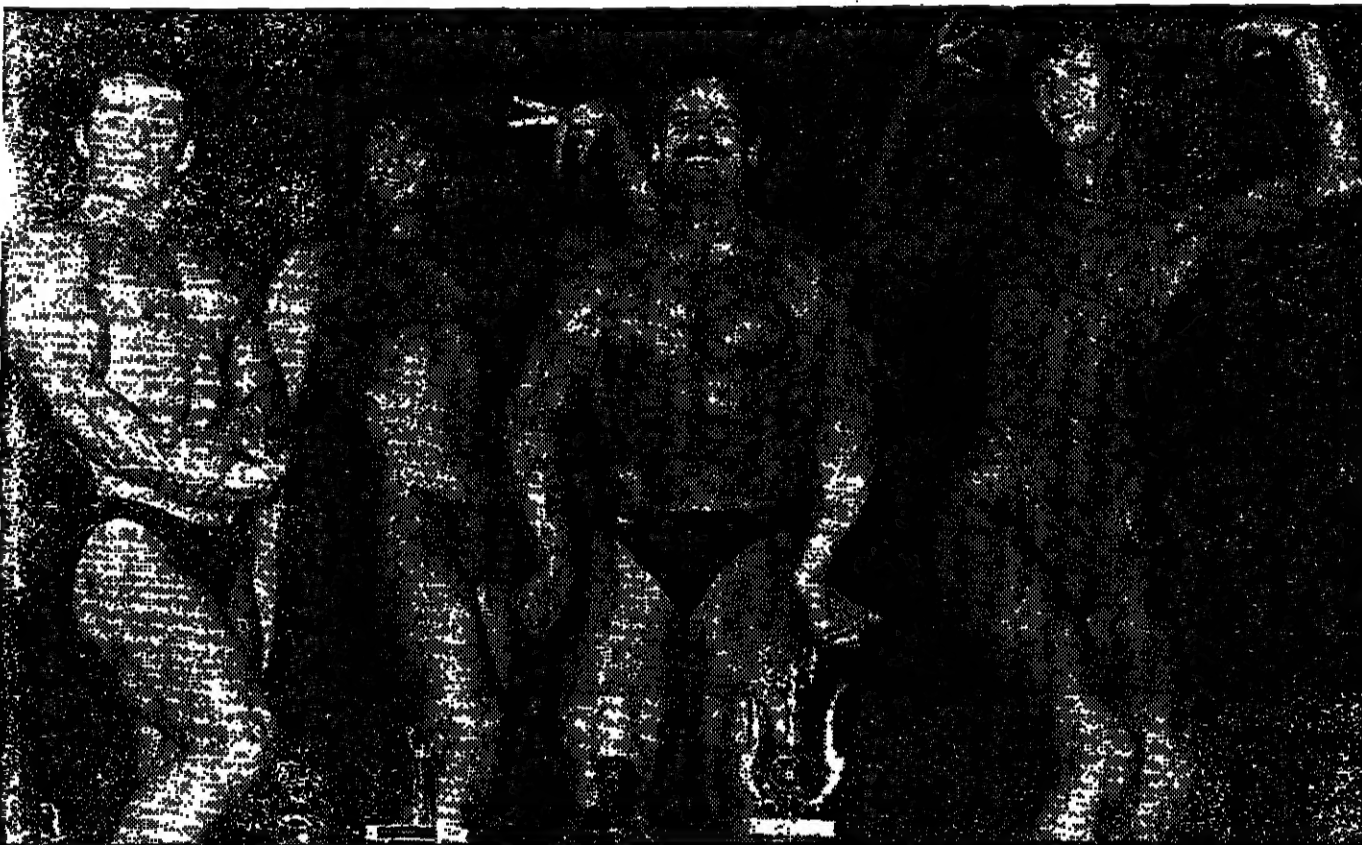
Like Moreen she was lured to the gym on the grounds of "if you can't beat him, join him." Her boyfriend at the time was a keen bodybuilder and initially they trained together. "As his interest in weight-training waned, I became really keen," said Jackie, who has held the Miss Scotland title. She is 18 and has trained seriously and hard for two years.

"I certainly wouldn't give it up for any man now," she says resolutely. Moreen nodded agreement.

The aim is to hone their figures, shedding fat and hardening the muscles. The reason — to achieve what the judges deem to be the ideal female figure. As with the men, however, this ideal changes with fashion: at the moment muscle is in, figure is close second and fat (as always) definitely out.



BODY LANGUAGE: Jackie Little on stage



FIRSTS AND SECONDS OUT: prize winners in the contests



BACK UP: final adjustments backstage

Earlier this month, Depo-Provera, the contraceptive, was licensed for long term use in Britain. Controversy continues. But in Glasgow, it has been used regularly for 13 years. Ruth Wishart reports.

The injection of confidence

OVER the years the women have come to ask for it simply as "the jag." And now one-third of the 3,000 women in Britain's largest domiciliary family planning programme are given the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera every three months.

This controversial drug, still not used in America, was finally licensed for long-term use in Britain this month. But the women patients in the Greater Glasgow Health Board Area have been using it regularly for 13 years. It has been made available to them because one woman, Dr Elisabeth Wilson, in effect decided on a unilateral independence. Dr Wilson, who is responsible for coordinating the contraceptive service to some 130,000 patients, first saw Depo used in a Hong Kong clinic many of whose problems were similar to her own.

She investigated it further, examined its use in third world centres, and concluded that for certain patients in certain circumstances it would be a valuable addition to her contraceptive arsenal. The city's two senior gynaecologists concurred.

Most of the women who take it have a range of social difficulties. Some have serious health problems as a re-

sult of having too many babies too soon. Some are married to men who will not let them use the pill or the coil and for whom "the jag" allows independent surplivorous freedom of choice.

"And frankly many simply have a lifestyle which seems to make it impossible for them to remember to take the pill," says Dr Wilson. "You give them a pack of pills and when you go back and examine it, it looks like a drunken woodpecker's breakfast with random holes punched. Or else they've forgotten for a while, and they've downed a handful at once."

There are other, more distressing cases. Handicapped or retarded youngsters whose parents are terrified they will be at risk, but who want to give their already disadvantaged children the maximum possible physical freedom.

Because of her conviction that there was a role for Depo-Provera within these areas, Dr Wilson has not only introduced its large scale use to her own patch, but has gone south as an unpaid evangelist for its advantages. As a result there are some smaller scale operations in England and now, with the granting of the licence, it will undoubtedly be stocked by many more clinics.

Upjohn, the manufacturers, first sought a long term licence in 1980 and it was considered at various meetings by the Committee of Safety in Medicines. The CSM finally recommended in Upjohn's favour adding the rider that "it is for use only in women for whom other contraceptives are contra-indicated, or have caused unacceptable side effects, or are otherwise unsatisfactory."

Unusually, their views were ignored by the Licensing Authority who decided that the risks outweighed the benefits. Upjohn then appealed under Section 21 of the Medicines Act which allows companies to make their case again before a specially appointed panel.

It was the first time such a procedure had been invoked in Britain and the panel quickly observed some wrinkles in the system. The most crucial was that evidence was only to be presented by company's witnesses and not given by other interested and perhaps hostile parties. In fact the committee finally accepted written evidence from other sources. And later they concluded that Depo-Provera offers an alternative and highly effective method of contraception and its mode of administration would make it uniquely suitable for some women. The evidence at present does not support suggestions of major or life-threatening risks to women using the drug.

They underlined, however, the problematical side effects which had been noted in use. These include bleeding, loss of periods, and a gap of as much as a year before normal fertility returns after the patient comes off the drug. The announcement last week of the long term licence brought fresh howls of protests from those groups whose hostility to Depo is just as intense as Dr Wilson's enthusiasm.

To some extent the specifics of the debate depend on geography. In America protest groups suggested it was being used by white doctors to keep black women infertile. In London it was claimed

that immigrant women were being injected without properly informed consent or full understanding of the implications.

And in areas like Greater Glasgow the argument was that families were being regulated by the super-imposition of contraception whether or not it had been requested.

There was concern too over possible cancer risks. Originally the World Health Organisation had reported that "clinical evidence from more than 15 years of use as a contraceptive shows no additional and possibly fewer adverse effects than are found with other hormonal methods." But last November some people involved in a WHO funded collaborative multi-centre trial involving 8,000 women reported that the rate of cervical cancer in those using Depo longer than five years had doubled, though they added that this may be due to other factors and a causal link had been established.

Oddly, the same report also shows a trend to smaller numbers of breast cancer in long term use but as yet the evidence is inconclusive. For pioneers like Dr Wilson the argument is that the question mark against Depo is no greater than that which has hovered over the pill for 20 years, and "I feel that if there is a risk it is so small that it is impossible to define."

Dr Wilson, who appeared as a volunteer witness before the panel examining Depo, is a woman not easily ruffled by controversy. A middle-aged widow and mother of six she is a fully paid up realist who, once on discovering that her local Family Planning Clinic in Yorkville would not accept women who were not married or within three months of matrimony, promptly opened up a rival operation for single patients.

Like the Brook Clinic which followed it, the 408 Centre operated on the principle that just because young women were refused contraception there was no particular likelihood of their giving up sex in favour of early Italian literature. And when the local paper ran a headline exclaiming "Bishop Condemns Sex Clinic," Dr Wilson

was unfazed, remarking to colleagues that much money could now be saved on the advertising budget.

Her credibility problems in those early days in Sheffield had rather more to do with fecundity than philosophy. She once had three of her own children simultaneously in nappies, and those women who visited her clinic only at six monthly intervals for diaphragms kept finding her pregnant.

"It was just a little embarrassing, I admit. I remember one woman looking me up and down and saying: 'Eeek loov, your 'usband must be rait voracious'."

Today, with fairly massive administrative responsibilities, she still insists on retaining a portion of clinical work and she operates from choice in those areas of Glasgow where even the buses prefer to travel in pairs. And it is in those areas where most of her Depo-Provera patients live.

"They get to hear about it from friends or sisters or cousins and actually ask for 'the jag' when I come. And we never visit a home which hasn't asked us to come so there is absolutely no question of our pressing Depo on them. Over the years we must have given it to between three and four thousand women and they appear to be satisfied customers. Neither do we hide any of the likely side effects."

"I think there are three main things it's important to mention. We must tell them that periods will become irregular and may disappear, we must say that it will increase and they may put on weight, and we must tell them that it may be eight to twelve months before they are likely to conceive again when they come off."

Now that Depo-Provera has its new licence, information packs have been sent to doctors which include the warning "a few cases of breast cancer have been reported in women taking Depo-Provera, but no causal relationship has been established." The packs include information leaflets, too, for every patient, who must be given one before treatment begins.

At the moment, anyone who is prohibited from marrying has to make public their private details in order to obtain permission to apply for exemption through a Private Bill. Linda Avery looks at the need for reform

When marriage is forbidden by law

DURING the past few months two cases concerning "prohibited marriages" applications have been considered by the House of Lords.

Under Common Law, certain people are forbidden to marry each other because their relationship falls within the prohibited degrees either for reasons of consanguinity (blood ties) or affinity (relationships created by marriage). Since 1979 these courts have been barred by the laws of affinity, have succeeded in obtaining Private Marriage (Enabling) Bills. Two couples were step-fathers and step-daughters; the other a step-mother wanting to marry her step-son.

Few would argue against the law relating to consanguinity. While at one time it was thought that mating by close kin could quite easily produce highly talented, supremely intelligent and perfectly healthy offspring, modern scientific evidence shows that, in the majority of cases, such inbreeding is likely to have unfortunate results in that the children are usually mentally or physically handicapped, or both.

Not so with affinity: those related by marriage. During the 1950s the British Medical Association gave evidence to the Norton Commission to the effect that there could be no biological objection to marriage between any affinities since they were not blood related.

Historically the rationale for prohibition degrees between affines comes from the Old Testament Book of Leviticus. If a man married a woman they became as one flesh so that relationship by marriage was equivalent to relationship by blood. This remained strictly part of ecclesiastical law until 1540 when it was incorporated into statute law.

Successive Law Commission reports have argued that the public view would not tolerate a relaxation of the rules — though certain changes have been made since the 16th century. Those changes which have been made have usually been prompted either by a widower's need to look after his extended family for a substitute mother for his children, or by a widowed woman's need to look after her children simultaneously in order to secure the source of financial support — so as to avoid any responsibility falling to public funds.

One solution to reform might be to bar marriage within the immediate family that is between direct descendants, descendants, brothers and sisters, and place all other relatives in an outer category (uncles, aunts, first cousins, in-law, etc). Reform within the latter category would be limited to permitting such marriages once a court had granted leave.

It has been suggested that all prohibitions based on affinity should be abolished.

This would complete the limited reforms which have taken place in English law this century and would follow the pattern set by Australia in 1975. The question was considered in a debate in the House of Lords in 1979. Speaking against the proposals the Earl of Lauderdale argued that Britain was becoming a neurotic and violent society and this, in part, could be attributed to the dissipation of family life.

In the end the bill proposing the changes fell on the dissolution of Parliament in April 1978. It was reintroduced but was defeated on the second reading.

Presumably the Earl felt that removal of the laws of affinity would compound the dissolution of family life and lead to a further breakdown in society. Of course, social policy does have some part to play in such questions. After all, if a man can look at his sister-in-law as a potential marriage partner, could this lead to a breakdown of his current marriage? Don't prohibited degrees of marriage deter disturbing sexual relationships from developing within the family circle?

Perhaps the criminal law does not prohibit sex between those who are not direct descendants or descendants so that, although a man cannot marry his sister-in-law, he can consider her as a potential lover. Further, as reports of incestuous relationships come more and more into the public eye, it becomes clear that neither prohibited degrees nor incest laws are particularly effective deterrents to sexual relationships developing between close family members.

Perhaps the best solution would be that adopted in New Zealand. There, marriage between people within the prohibited degrees are permitted provided the relationship is one of affinity and the consent of the court must be satisfied that neither of the couple had, by their conduct, contributed to the ending of any previous marriage of the other party; there must be no factor which would render the union abhorrent (for example, where a relationship exists by virtue of adoption and the "parent" might exert undue influence on the "child") and that neither party has any ulterior motive (such as financial gain) for wanting the marriage to take place.

That some reform is necessary is becoming increasingly clear. In the meantime couples in this situation are required to air their private details and feelings in public and to pay in excess of £1,000 to go through the costly process of obtaining a Private Marriage (Enabling) Act.

Msprint

WAR POETRY usually implies poetry written at the front and therefore the stock response to the term "war poets" is: Were there any? But back in Blighty during both wars women were writing poetry, much of it about the effect the war was having on their lives and about their experiences in the Services. Chances of the Night Selected by Catherine Reilly (Virago, £3.95) is an anthology of poems written by women during the Second World War, a companion volume to Scars Upon My Heart, a First World War anthology.

With 87 contributors the collection is bound to be uneven. Better known names include: Stevie Smith, Edith Sitwell, Naomi Mitcheson, Joyce Grenfell, Sarah Churchill — not all of whom are best known as poets. Some of the poems, like Anne Ridler's fine love poem, Before Sleep, have no obvious connection with the war. The most effective poems are those that are specific about the practical aspects of war. Lois Clark's Picture From The Blitz is a vivid account of rescuing an old woman from her bombed home:

They have taken the stretchers off my car and I am running under the patterning flak over a mangled garden, treading on something soft and fighting the rising nausea — only a far-flung cushion, bleeding feathers.

Francis Cornford's From A Letter To America On A Visit To Sussex, Spring 1942 is also splendid:

A little further by those twisted trees (As if it rose on humped prepos- Out of a Book of Hours) a bank Like a large dragon, purposeful though drunk, Heavily lolloped, swayed and sunk, A tank.

The accumulative effect of these poems, many of them written by women who lost husbands, sons, lovers, in the war, is deeply moving.

Unlike Frances Cornford's Fat White Woman Whom Nobody Loves, Grace Nichols' Fat Black Woman is eminently lovable. The motto on her bedroom door reads: "It is better to die in the flesh of hope. Than to live in the slimmest of despair." She is a poet who bathes in the sun, composes black poems and only asks small questions: "will I like Eyebie tempted once again? I survive!" When she goes shopping she laments that when it comes to fashion "the choice is lean. Nothing, much beyond size 14."

Ms Nichols has a gift for encapsulating character in a few deft off-the-cuff lines, in addition to the Fat Black Woman she gives us, among others, her mother, being the proverbial/multitude (us) on less than a loaf and two fishes and the "Shaking Englishman Between Trains":

Met him at Birmingham Station small yellow hair Englishman in fi stereo swinging in one hand walking in rhythm to reggae sound/Man he was alive

he was full-o-jive said he had a lovely Jamaican wife

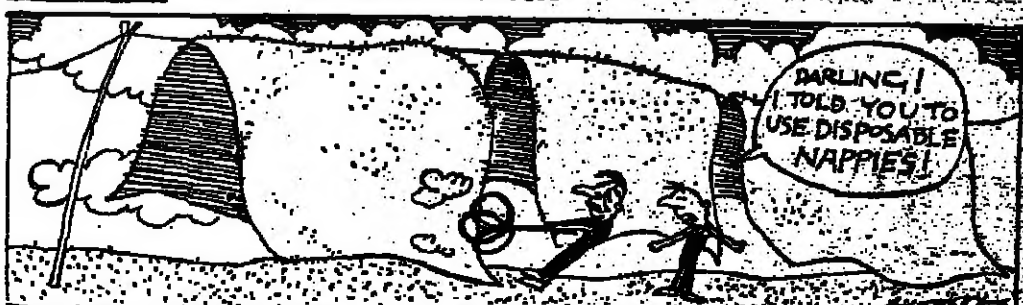
My only complaint with The Fat Black Woman's Poems by Grace Nichols (Virago, £3.95) is that it's far too slim.

Embedded in Nicki Jackowska's Letters to Superman (Virago, £3.95) are references to familiar cults, events, people — Superman, Frankenstein, Animal Farm, Hiroshima, the Regans; her preoccupations are not obscure but her use of syntax and imagery often is, particularly in her treatment of personal themes — sex, love, disillusionment. The Knot Garden group of poems are the most accessible: "Flash of light, like a blade-like grass on the run." As a sample of some of the difficulties presented by the earlier poems in the collection take this couplet from Occupational Hazards: "Each time I clean the sink the fingerprints, I am a blood donor, blueprint for the pale fish." The overtly political poems are far less recondite and therefore more satisfying, particularly Lebanon: "They're lurching over the scrub, an insect silhouette, reduced to what the gun allows, a little light."

Ms Jackowska is a prolific poet (she is also a novelist) and this third collection of her poems demonstrates her intellectual passion and verbal power. But her poems are deceptively "difficult" and in many cases their meaning remains stubbornly buried under a wealth of private imagery and symbolism.

Deborah Singmaster

BABY By Michael Heath



How Europe learned to love Duras

Richard Roud reports from Berlin on the unexpected triumphs of a French writer and film director



Duras: two prizes

THIS is not the first time that the French writer and film-maker, Marguerite Duras, has had a film in competition at a major festival — Le Camion (The Truck) was shown at Cannes in 1977. But she scored a first yesterday at Berlin by winning a prize for the best script for her new film, The Children.

The movie, which was well received by both the press and the public, was adapted by her from Ernesto, a book she wrote many years ago for children.

It is the story of a seven-year-old boy (played to astonishing effect by an actor who looks 30 if he is a day), who comes home after his first day at school to announce that he doesn't want to go to school any more

because all they teach him are things he doesn't know.

At first his parents think they have misunderstood him: the school's principal is bewildered; and soon his case has become a cause célèbre throughout France. Finally a reporter comes to try to find out what the boy could possibly mean by saying that he doesn't want to learn anything he doesn't already know.

There's not much more than that to the story, and we never get to understand what it was Ernesto meant by his cryptic remark. But the point of this conversation piece lies elsewhere.

It may be intended as a satire on education, but it is also an exercise in filmmaking. Duras manages to hold an audience with very little. She achieves this by excellent direction of

actors: it's all played straight and the parents initially react to their 6ft tall seven-year-old with bewilderment. But slowly, as the outside world starts getting involved, they become as illogical (or as logical) as the boy and start to defend him.

Duras has stated that her film is for both adults and children but that probably children will understand it better than adults. Maybe so. It's not my favourite among her films, but the reaction in Berlin was very good.

It has been quite a year for Duras. Many people in France were delighted when, at the age of 70 she finally won a Prix Goncourt, the most prestigious literary prize in France, for her novel L'Amant (The Lover).

Duras is not unknown in France; nor is she in Britain. But she has never had such a commercial success

before — not even with her first big hit, Barrage Contre le Pacifique (A Sea Of Troubles) published in 1953. And I dare say her avant-garde publisher, Les Éditions de Minuit, has never sold so many copies of any of its books (with the possible exception of Beckett's Waiting For Godot).

The sales began long before the Prix Goncourt was announced in October. People were seen reading Duras on the way to work on the Metro, something never seen before. The book sales were only intensified by the prize — the 600,000 mark has long been passed, and the book is still top of the best seller list after nearly four months. But why?

The subject matter of the book, as of many of her works, is her youth in French Indo-China. This

story has been told many times by her, in many different versions. This time, however, she has told us something new — her first sexual affair as a 15-year-old girl with a wealthy young Chinese who loves her desperately, but who cannot marry her because his family would disapprove even more than hers.

But one must be very careful with Duras. Some critics (including J.G. Weightman in The Observer) maintained that this is not a proper novel at all, but rather a slice of autobiography, and therefore ineligible for a fiction prize.

Maybe, but when Duras was interviewed on the French TV literary programme, Apostrophes, and was asked about her mother's job playing the piano for silent films, as we saw in her play Eden Cinema, Du-

ras shrugged her shoulders and said that her mother had never played in a cinema — it was a friend of her mother's — and that she had, like most novelists, simply conflated two characters.

So this seductive young Chinese may never have existed, or might have been the lover of a girlfriend, or perhaps was someone she had simply hoped would seduce her. On the other hand, she did tell me that the idea for the book came when she was unable to find a photograph of her Chinaman.

Be that as it may, the love scenes in the book ring true, and have no doubt contributed to the success of the book with the general public. In L'Amant she has also simplified her narrative style, and the book is short — only 142 smallish pages.

Mme Duras wrote it after her (third) cure for alco-

holism. She is, she said, an alcoholic, and had been told that if she didn't lay off the red wine, she would die. Each time she believed them, but sooner or later she back-slid. Now, she says, she never will again.

Was it this experience of a life-saving cure that got her to dredge out of her memory this never-before-told tale of her first lover (if, indeed, it is a true story)? Has she reached a stage in her life when she really wants to communicate with a larger audience?

She says not. In fact, she told me that she was genuinely surprised at the success of the book and, at the same time, not surprised at all. After so many years she always hopes for success but never expects it.

Tomorrow, Derek Malcolm reports on the last week of the Berlin Film Festival.

Edward Greenfield on the compact disc's advance in the hi-fi battle

Turning point

THE idea of starting a record collection for a fourth time was too much, said my friend, First 78s, then LPs, then stereo with cassettes increasingly important. That had been the pattern of his home music on record, and hearing retiring age, he flinched at beginning again on CD.

My first point was that no one need get rid of LPs as buying a CD player. Just as cassettes have their place in the system alongside LPs, so do CDs. Simply adding another box on to the hi-fi pile. The only warning to give is that once a collector has invested in CD, the record companies' researches show clearly that he is ever after unwilling to buy LPs.

The extra quality of sound (not least the absence of surface noise), the extra reliability and the extra convenience tend to work on anyone's innate laziness. The CDs are the records likely to be pulled out first from the pile, but that is still a long way from saying that anyone needs to get rid of precious LPs.

The complete turnover of the record industry from LP to CD is a long way off yet, but it may be sooner in the classical world than some have predicted. For already at least one small company is phasing out the issue of new LPs in favour of CDs, and the remarkable American company, Telarc, which has made a speciality of its brilliant high-fidelity recordings, has already announced that it is phasing out those of LP equivalents.

It is interesting too that Christopher Hogwood's record of Vivaldi's The Four Seasons with the Academy of Ancient Music (CD 410 088-2) has recently won the classical nomination in the pop-orientated British Record Industry Awards, has sold more in its CD format than in LP and cassette put together.

What regularly surprises me is that in CD transfers it is often not the most modern digital recording which comes out best but a far older analogue original well-transferred. The clarity and definition of CD consistently has one registering points of engineering that on LP are based over, something which works in both directions.

When I sampled a group of four CDs from EMI of Itzhak Perlman playing a

wide range of violin concertos, it was striking that the earlier ones — a scintillating coupling of the Faganini First Concerto with Sarasate's Carmen Fantasy (CDC 7 47101-2) and of the two Wieniawski concertos (CDC 7 47107-2) both recorded in the early seventies — were far more realistic than more recent Perlman recordings of Tchaikovsky and Bach on CD.

It is partly that Perlman increasingly insists on having the violin spotlight to the point where it becomes distracting. Certainly his HMV Wieniawski performance is preferable to his recent account of the Second Concerto for DG, where the sparkle of the playing is made less engaging by the aggressiveness of the soloist's sound.

Connoisseurs of sound quality have long recognised that the Sixties and early Seventies were vintage, and it is good to find this reflected in CD versions. One trouble nowadays is that the engineers are under more pressure than before not to hold up expensive sessions.

When digital recording exposes precise balances so cruelly, and connoisseurs often prefer to work in difficult venues (Karajan in the Philharmonie in Berlin notoriously so), it is not surprising that the results are so variable.

Karajan's digital recording of Puccini's Turandot recorded in the Philharmonie (DG 410 088-2 three CDs) is bright and bold enough, but with microphones homing in on different parts of the orchestra, one gets no clear picture of the place where the performance is taking place. Contrast that with the latest CD transfer of the Decca recording of that opera made in Kingsway Hall in August 1975, which is a more convincing LP. With a superb cast headed by Joan Sutherland, Montserrat Caballé and Luciano Pavarotti, the extra realism and clarity are startling (414 274-2 two CDs).

The placing of each sound is so firm and so natural that the result is more realistically three-dimensional. As for the performance it is one of Mehta's most vital with Sutherland a more vulnerable less icy Turandot than usual and no less convincing for that. As a final advantage the Decca set is complete on CDs instead of three, making it virtually the same price as the LP equivalent.

TELEVISION

Hugh Hebert

Inside Out

SOME serials are like bird watching: though not, I'm happy to say, many. Maelstrom (BBC-1), for instance — you go off for the day with sandwiches and a flask and a pair of binoculars to search the Norwegian landscape on the offchance that somewhere on it, something is actually happening. All you can see is why they call it a mystery.

Over on BBC-2, ten minutes after Maelstrom finishes, you can watch Inside Out, Simon Moore's six-part serial about a couple of girls who leave school and start an employment agency for other ex-prisoners. It is not a bit like bird watching. Last week you would have ended titing your fingers instead of your sandwich. Carla, the moving spirit of the agency (Lou Walsfield) had taken on an almost impossible task for the team, providing a wedding reception for 140 snooty guests (relatives of her probation officer) at only two days' notice, starting from scratch.

The tension came not from any one big disaster, but from the kind of thing you can expect when you have nothing behind you but your criminal record, and you try to take on the straight world on its own commercial terms. Like the nervous, suburban black girl (Valerie Buchanan) suspected of shoplifting when she goes to the supermarket for the last minute wedding food — a delay that nearly sinks the enterprise. What hurls mania is that later Carla herself suspects her of trying to pocket one of the wedding presents.

It's Moore's first work for television, and it is a good sign that he can shift and develop relationships so far in a way that seems right and inevitable. In last night's episode, unfortunately, he ran wild, pairing gay copper with gay ex-con after the copper comes to spy on one of the serial's members, and has probation officer opened up on a joint provided by Carla's boy friend's masseuse.

But still sheer silliness took over, because, probably, the 30 minutes was too long for the content, there was still more substance in it than in the first three episodes of Maelstrom put together. I just hope the rest of the Inside Out episodes are more like the first two than like last night's.

Under the silliness, grains of truth lay about like peas under the mattress: the odd mutual fascination between criminals and law enforcers. But that's not quite enough, because at what it has shown can be it's best, this series has more than that to offer.



Bryony Brind, Julian Hosking in Ballet Imperial: picture by Conrad Blakemore

drab vision of the Arc de Triomphe with a mass of flag flapping in front. What is this? A wet afternoon tea-break from a League of Nations meeting in Paris?

Balanchine's ballets live in the style beyond the steps. The Royal dancers simply don't have the technique to get through the steps decently — later casts may improve. There's every sign that the style would still slide them if they could manage the speedy bravura. Impetuous, percussive rhythmic amplitude, attack, cool absorption are missing.

Instead? A farago of exaggerated facial expressions, all genteel and none convincing. Balanchine's ballet is not a nostalgia-trip to days of better living, but an honouring of an old tradition by presenting it in intensified, clarified form. The Royal's version is only Imperial in the way mints are.

This review appeared in later editions, yesterday.

HAMMERSMITH

Mick Brown

Leonard Cohen

FOR WHAT are undoubtedly all the wrong reasons, one has come to approach Leonard Cohen with suspicion. The air of long-suffering torture one associates with his records, his in making them, mine on hearing them — seems to have become exaggerated in the memory by the passage of time. Scepticism has set in, and he has become fixed in the mind as a prophet of doom — an intellectual reading Donne on an Aegean beach, warmed by the long glances of sylph-like literary undergrads, somewhat too aware of his erudition, his noble, ravaged profile,

the fatal sadness of his gaze. Some racket.

But this, it transpires, is slanders. Revisited, Cohen's most familiar songs reveal forgotten charms; the literacy of his writing reminds you how illiterate most of his peers are by comparison. His own laconic, understated charisma, and the extraordinary sense of ease and familiarity he breeds in his audience — all elevate a concert to an occasion, and make you think that there is much to be said for luxuriating in melancholia after all.

This was a performance of taste and discretion. The sound of Cohen's 5-piece band is rich and meticulous; plangent guitars and keyboards woven together like a hushed symphony of tweeds and worsteds. His older songs have acquired peculiar characteristics: That's No Way To Say Goodbye, once standard North American late-Sixties Acoustic Introspection School, now sounds like a 19th century piece for balalaika. His newer material exaggerates the air of Slavic melancholia — a mite too much for comfort on some occasions.

But, of course, Cohen's audience do not come first and foremost for pretty melodies so much as for the emotional resonances afforded by his words, and the air of stoical, lugubrious resignation with which he delivers them.

Cohen's narratives have a literacy which is always pleasing, but at their best it is what they intimate rather than what they say which counts. So, Who By Fire, litany on different ways of death, carries between the lines a multitude of nuances on ways of life; while The Night Comes On turns a series of vignettes of childhood fears and adult loss into a much larger contemplation on the fragile thread of existence.

The resonances of Cohen's performance linger long after the standing ovation has finished. He has earned his beach towel.

DOMINION

Robin Denselow

The Strangers

IN THE darkness, a voice announced "the musicians of our time are harlots and charlatans. We are witnessing the demise of music," and suggested an answer in "Aural Sculpture," the title of the latest Strangers album. Was this silly bragging, a dead-pan spoof, or a bit of both?

Before one could decide, a flashing strobe light revealed a stage bordered with screens, with instruments almost hidden behind white sheets. The band themselves were fronted by a tough and athletic-looking bass player and guitarist wearing the latest in high-tech microphones around their necks, while their song was the pounding punk anthem Something Better Change.

The Strangers have never fitted easily into any musical category. When they started, in the punk era, they stood out from all the guitar-thrash bands for their use of keyboards and echoes of American Sixties styles. With their second bout of popularity in the Eighties, they have switched to far less angry, more gentle and even pretty ballads. But at the Dominion, where they are giving five shows this week they proved they have certainly not drifted off into easy listening.

The best of their songs achieved an odd blend of the jaunty and doomy, or the pretty and the gently unset-

thing, with Hugh Cornwell's deep croon matched against Dave Greenfield's taut keyboard work, and a pounding rhythm section driven along by Jean Jacques Burnel's bass.

CAMBRIDGE

Michael Grosvenor Myer

Entertaining Mr Sloane

IT IS a common place of biology that living creatures compete for territory, for dominance, and for sexual partners. We, as animals, fight these battles ourselves.

So why do we find Joe Orton's world, which (like Pinter's) shows these struggles going on in all their nakedness so amusing? His world-view is brutally reductionist: "he hates people. None of his characters has any flicker of altruism, or what we had been taught to think of as normal decency."

Entertaining Mr Sloane was his first play. In it, a young thing boots an old man to death. Here is a tragic pattern, a father's murder; but Orton subverts. Instead of behaving like Electra or Hamlet, the old chap's son and daughter appropriate his murder for their own purposes, blackmailing him into sexual slavery.

Do we laugh because we find his horrible vision true? I believe we laugh because of Orton's unerring ear for a particular kind of demonic speech which has unconsciously assimilated the jargons of official discourses.

In Ted Craig's production for the Cambridge Theatre Company at the Arts Theatre, Michael Pavlaka's set ingeniously underscores the play's gothic elements by framing a garish claustrophobic living room in mock-eclecticist arts-and-crafts foundation.

The outstanding performance in a beautifully paced and admirably played version is Peter Adamson's. His Ed is more tentative and vulnerable, less brimful of dominant

ing confidence, than the part is often played.

But there is an ominous edge to his scenes of verbal fencing with Christopher Fulford's Sloane, who effectively alternates manipulating prettyboy and sinister psychopath.

CAMBRIDGE

William Davies

St Matthew Passion

THIS was the second major event in the enterprising Cambridge Bach-Festival, which runs on and off until March 21. Scarsa! Schütz and Tallis are commemorated too, but in this first packed week Handel's oratorios in Egypt and the two Bach Passions are properly dominant, the St. Matthew assigned on Monday night to the forces of the venerable University Bach Society.

The work had been carefully prepared in German, but with a mere five-minute break from the hard seats of King's Chapel at least one vision was conjured of the boxed set by the cosy fire-side. Certainly something of the work's normally engaging architecture was missing.

The unruly acoustic may also have been the culprit in lapses of ensemble, though not presumably for conductor Richard Egarr's frequently erratic baton. By contrast, detail was excellent, above all in instrumental solos and the finely balanced student choir.

Leading a young team of professional soloists, Charles Daniels's Evangelist gathered strength and brilliance as the performance quickened. Linda Strachan shaped the alto arias richly, with her fellow Scot Lorna Anderson scarcely less remarkable in the difficult Aus Liebe.

Andrew King and Gerald Finley, in the less graceful tenor and bass arias completed the team with an easy but rather small scale fluency that was characteristic of the whole performance.

CONCERT DATES

Barnaby/Bournemouth Symphony/Larroche, Festival Hall, tonight, 7.30. The Bournemouth and their principal conductor in Mozart (the B-flat Piano Concerto) and Mahler (Symphony 4 with Sheila Armstrong in the child-heaven finale).

Barnaby/Philharmonia/Shumakov, Festival Hall, tomorrow, 7.30. Kyung-Wha Ahn, but as perfect substitute for the Beethoven Violin Concerto the veteran Oscar Shumakov, now a cult figure, makes his Festival Hall debut. Also, L'Avant de Jeanne, written jointly by Ravel, Milhaud and Poulenc. Tote/LSO/Bolet, Barbican tomorrow 7.45. Bolet, another supreme virtuoso long neglected, here tackles the Brahms Second Piano Concerto. Also Schubert's Great C major symphony tests even the rising conducting star, Jeffrey Tate.

Jeffrey Tate, Wigmore, Friday 7.30. Malcolm as harpsichordist played a unique part in the baroque revival here. Tomorrow, Tuesday 7.30, accompanied by Robin Bowman, tackles not just the German repertoire (Beethoven, Brahms, Strauss) but Ravel and Rachmaninov.

COVENT GARDEN

Alastair Macaulay

Ballet Imperial

BALLET Imperial may be the choreography, but Ballet Suburban is the dancing. Balanchine's brilliant 1941 essay in dance's grandest manner was first presented by the Royal Ballet in 1950 under the choreographer's supervision and maintained an honourable performance record until the early '70s. The Berman designs made for the Royal, like Doboujinsky's original for Balanchine's American Ballet, evoked the noble grandeur of St Petersburg.

Through designs and choreography saw several changes, the most drastic came in 1973. Balanchine changed the title ("Nobody knows what 'Imperial' is any more") to that of the music, Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 2 — and took female dancers out of tutus into short, simple shifts. In New York the work bloomed, as some sublime New York City Ballet performances here showed in 1983 after the choreographer's death. But the Royal Ballet soon dropped the work.

Until last night. Old tide revived, ballet restaged, tutus restored. But the Ballet is dead. Christopher Le Brun's new designs help to despatch it. Costumes are foolish, with fatuously plumed headwear and fiddly colourless insignia on the women's bodices. The backdrop — forget Mother Russia — is a blurry and

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The next move is Sir Keith's

Before another industrial dispute is rail-roaded into trivial personalisation, let's look at some facts about the teachers' pay claim. This is not, in spite of the best efforts of some headline writers, Glenys Kinnock's strike. It is a dispute about public sector pay, under a government which has committed itself to holding the line in the state sector while those in work in the private sector are allowed a relatively free hand. Over the past six years, the Government has deliberately destroyed what it sees as the morally tarnished and inflation stoking paraphernalia of comparability, built in arbitration, Clegg settlements and the rest. While the memory of the public sector disputes with the Callaghan government was fresh in the mind, the strategy was popular. But a pay policy which masquerades as no pay policy at all, while actually holding down selectively on public sector wages to reduce government spending and inflation was bound to run into difficulties eventually. 1985 looks increasingly like being that year.

Given the teaching unions' lack of industrial muscle the chances of the NUT and its fellow unions overturning the guidelines look extremely remote. Nevertheless, the teachers have a very powerful grievance. It is representative of the plight of other public sector workforces. And, whatever the outcome of this year's education pay dispute, these chickens are within sight of coming home to roost. In the ten years from April 1974, teachers' average pay increased by 217 per cent. In the same period, inflation rose by 230 per cent and the average take home in comparable professions went up by 287 per cent. Although Mrs Thatcher told the Commons yesterday that teachers' pay has kept pace with inflation since her Government came to power in 1979, their last four pay rises have all been just on or well below the retail price index, and all have fallen well short of average increases in non-manual earnings in the same period. As a result, Britain's teachers are now a relatively poorly paid group of workers, even by some public sector standards. This is obviously bad news for teachers, but it is also bad news

for education policy makers and for the profession's recruitment competitiveness.

What are the teachers supposed to do in these circumstances? The Government's view is that they must grin, bear it and even, like Orwell's Boxer, work still harder. Mrs Thatcher yesterday ruled out any form of independent inquiry. This undervaluation, financial and political, of teachers serves nobody's interest. That is why the best solution to the teachers' pay question has always seemed to lie in some form of linkage between improved pay and the very necessary restructuring of teachers' contracts, including some form of in-service assessment. But that option has, for the moment, gone down the plughole. This is partly because the NUT has continued, wrongly, to oppose it. But it is also because of the extraordinary statements last week by the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph. Until last Tuesday, a linkage deal which would have given the teachers an extra 7 per cent on top of the employers' current 4 per cent offer in return for new contracts had seemed still in the frame. But Sir Keith told MPs last week that there was "no prospect whatsoever" of a further 7 per cent being available, though he seemed to leave the door ajar on a linkage arrangement. Sir Keith's new hard line was directly responsible for the new phase of hostilities which began with yesterday's selective strikes. And it is equally his responsibility to get this dispute out of the trenches.

When truth is a fringe issue

"It is clear in Whitehall," wrote our Political Editor yesterday, using the time-honoured terminology of his profession, "that the Government intends to dismiss the row as a matter of interest only to limited groups like readers of the Guardian and the Observer." Well, there is no answer to that. Two former employees of M15-taking their courage in both hands—help film a television programme. Naming names and specific incidents and specific dates, they reveal telephone tapping and infiltration of unions, civil liberties groups and political campaigns quite beyond anything ever admitted before—and quite beyond the guidelines covering such operations. The picture, yet again, is of a secret service and Special Branch outside effective ministerial control. And then, suddenly, a damp blanket of cotton wool descends.

Some of these taps—for instance, of the key shop stewards convenor at the Ford Motor Company—took place under a Labour Government. The then Home Secretary says he knew nothing about it. Instantly one finds two great parties with reason to tread carefully. But, equally instantly (as Mr Gerald Kaufman pungently points out) there is a common interest in establishing the truth. If ministers were not told what was happening, then the case for more effective political control of M15 makes itself.

Meanwhile, alas, the cotton wool spreads soggily. One of the ex-M15 ladies, it is said, was sent to see a psychiatrist when she protested about the dirty and illicit tricks she was being asked to perform. The fact that she continued at work thereafter is somehow not considered relevant. She has seamlessly become, in Whitehall speak, a kind of unpunished, not worth flinging the night of Section Two against (Whilst the other lady in the case is somehow, curiously, not questioned any longer). With any luck, old boy, this will soon go away. Civil liberties are not much of an issue. No case for emergency debate. No case for anything but sitting tight and keeping your head down. Already this month Parliament (with the whips on) has decided that it doesn't much mind being lied to. Now ministers—for fear of fuss and embarrassment—are quietly deciding that they don't much mind being lied to either. That may, on one world-weary reckoning, be the effete, law-dry way our political system now functions. But it is still a pretty stomach turning conclusion. Is lying suddenly a "minority issue"?

If it's over, say so

To Arthur Scargill, this week's unprecedented return to work by his members was a flop and an occasion for "disappointment" in Coal Board headquarters. To the more rational men of the world in Congress House, with whom Mr Scargill has been closeted since Monday, it was one further indication that the strike (as a serious industrial phenomenon rather than an ugly, festering sore on the body politic) is drawing to a painful close. Indeed the question for betting men when the TUC general council gathers today will be whether the magic, fifty-per-cent-at-work figure is reached before or after the first anniversary of the strike, early next month. Beyond that, the general council will learn

(surprise, surprise) that the unholy row last week between Mr Scargill and the Seven Wise Men was all an unfortunate misunderstanding. Would the TUC please have another bash at fixing talks with the Coal Board? And, at the same time, perhaps the general council might care to confirm last September's unreal Congress resolution of "total support" for the miners' case and see about providing more money to say nothing of honouring the picket lines (symbolic or otherwise) which the NUM has deemed to be thrown around stocks of coal, rail terminals, lorry depots, assorted docks and the nation's power stations.

So today's general council meeting will be little more than theatre—and verging upon the theatre of the absurd at that. The miners will get their money, paid into hardship funds, where possible, and harsh things will be resolved about Messrs MacGregor and Walker. Mr Norman Willis will be prevailed upon to use the hot line yet again—though without enthusiasm after last week's "misunderstandings." The new general secretary of the TUC is not courting another NUM snub. And, despite Mr Scargill's rhetoric, some 5,000 "new faces" returning in the first days of this week, can only encourage the board to stand pat on its "best and final" offer.

In truth the miners are now paying for the unreality of the position adopted by the trade union movement these past twelve months. Once it became apparent that the NUM could not bring out the final third of its members, it was obvious that other workers were not going to risk their jobs by taking sympathetic action. The general council should have the—belated—courage to tell Mr Scargill so. Today, in sad, clear terms. There is, alas, simply no point any longer in pretending otherwise.

Egypt takes a hand

President Mubarak deserves a more positive response to his proposal that the United States should call preliminary peace talks on the Middle East. He is not suggesting that Mr Peres and King Hussein should be invited to Camp David. There is no reason at this stage for President Reagan or his Secretary of State to be involved at all in any detail. His more modest proposal stems from the agreement recently reached between the King and Mr Yasser Arafat. This document has to be read as the latest in a long series of Arab pronouncements of

which it is by far the most conciliatory. (Syria is appalled by it for that reason.) It has its procedural and its substantive parts. Procedurally it wants an international conference with the permanent members of the Security Council (by which is meant the Soviet Union as well as the US) in attendance. Mr Mubarak's idea is to present such a conference with an agreement already reached between the parties. Substantively it goes as far towards meeting Israel's requirements as it sensibly can.

American hesitations are understandable, even though they ought to be overcome. They are understandable, first, because the US does not want any more policy failures in the Middle East, and secondly because it is bound to ask how far this is a peace initiative and how far it is an internal manoeuvre by Arab leaders for their lesser purposes. Mr Arafat appears to have come a long way, but he would probably go a long way back again if, for example, President Assad of Syria made it worth his while. The puzzle is still the PLO: does it genuinely seek the liberation of the West Bank and Gaza, or is it happier to enjoy the honours of statehood without the tiresome duties that go with them? Mr Peres says Mr Mubarak may have made "an important contribution" and welcomes face-to-face talks with Jordanians and Palestinians. Is he seriously contemplating the surrender of occupied territory or is he merely speaking for the archives?

Inevitable doubts of this kind will persist until the day, if it comes, when Israel and the Arabs do reach a settlement. They are not a sufficient reason for disavowal in the early negotiating stages. King Hussein, who is often more decisive in word than in deed, says that if nothing happens very soon "then I believe the chance might be lost for all time to come." The only trouble with that statement is that it has been made before. In essence it is true because of the sheer inertia induced by occupation which, if not overcome, will see the occupation perpetuated. Regrettably the European Community has no standing in the dispute or it could take on the role offered by Mr Mubarak to the Americans. No large commitment of prestige is involved in discovering where the parties now stand, and the protocol problem of dealing with the PLO at one remove has long been overcome. US policy in recent months has been to wait for the more important Arab leaders to settle on some ideas of their own before taking a hand itself. That moment now seems to have arrived.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why the embryologists are not acting irresponsibly

Sir, — Dr Edwards is quite right in his criticism (Guardian, February 20) that the public, through its elected politicians, and its self-appointed guardians has been lamentably slow in coming to grips with the moral, religious and social implications of in vitro fertilisation, embryo transfer and associated research. In 1973-3 the British Society for Developmental Biology planned the inclusion in a forthcoming meeting of an open ended debate on "The ethical questions raised by biomedical research." The Society had some difficulty in finding non-scientists prepared to participate in such a debate but eventually a single Jesuit philosopher agreed to take part.

The meeting was held jointly with the Netherlands Developmental Biology Society, who shared our concern in the subject, on April 18, 1975, almost exactly one year before the first pregnancy resulting from embryo transfer (unfortunately ectopic) was reported by Steptoe & Edwards in the Lancet, April 24, 1976.

The debate took place in a seminar and was open to all-comers. It was well attended by people of many persuasions but the discussion was disappointing and, from the scientists' viewpoint, extremely frustrating. It seemed that in that audience only the scientists comprehended that there were ethical dilemmas and the lay representative on the panel repeatedly reassured the audience that the scientific course of research posed no philosophical problems for society as far as he could see.

The failure of that and, no doubt, many subsequent attempts to take the debate into the public arena has resulted in the present inadequately informed, frenzied discussions, and headlong rush for legislation to bolt the door with the horse half-way out.

The most alarming and quite unfair aspect is that the scientists are being accused of acting irresponsibly in this matter when in reality it is quite the reverse. Fostering this view of course encourages the gravest suspicion of the motives for doing the research. In my experience these motives are entirely above suspicion and almost completely altruistic, although it is gratifying to add to one's knowledge and to rise in the esteem of one's colleagues.

Michael H.L. Snow, 13 High Street, Whaddon, Bucks.

Sir, — As a woman who has twice tried in vitro fertilisation unsuccessfully, may I express my personal reaction to Enoch Powell's Bill which distorts the issue even in its title.

The opinions so far seem to be from those without fertility problems or those churches which have handed over their minority congregations with Frankenstein type stories. Most of those

who signed, were petitioning to prevent the creation of monsters. Only those who were manipulating them were aware of the far-reaching implications of the Bill. Petitions were signed by people, like my friends, who had no idea of the consequences for those like myself with fertility problems.

It is also evident that most of the signatories of the petition, and indeed many members of Parliament who debated the Bill, had little understanding of basic embryology.

It is simply not true that the IVF programme can continue without experimentation. A ban is wanted on even those experiments which take place in the earliest days after fertilisation. Many, many eggs are fertilised every month. Many millions have been selected 14 days later because they have been unsuccessful in implanting themselves in the wall of the uterus.

It is ironic that Mr Powell should be leading this crusade for the respect of human life. This is the politician whose oratory has become synonymous with the language of prejudice and with little regard for human dignity in his attitudes to people of other races who live among us.

The hypocrisy inherent in this Bill is hard to accept but the intended state control over my right to control my own body in a free society. Why should I, or any other woman in my position, ask the permission of a Whitehall bureaucrat to have a baby? It is undemocratic, insensitive and degrading.

How dare anyone suggest that I ask permission to try for a child? How dare the churchgoing minority force their views to affect another minority group—the infertile? How dare anyone have so little respect for human life that they take away hope? How strange that Christians should be so sadly lacking in charity. — Yours, Lynette Clarke, 1 Jardine Cottages, Stoke Poges, Bucks.

Sir, — Karen Pritchard informs us (Letters, February 23) that she and her anonymous "boss" in the House of Commons "never receive phone calls from Life or Spic." However, that may be her "boss" certainly received a letter last week from Cardinal Basil Hume, urging him to support the Powell Bill.

The cardinal said: "Parliament should be asked to take a decision without further delay. Postponing this decision runs a risk: the prospect of further scientific success and the momentum of research, once initiated, tend to push back the limits of control."

The chief losers of the cardinal's politicking will of course be those couples who cannot have a child, and those couples who might have been spared the misery of a severely handicapped baby. Madeleine Simms, London NW11.

When the IBA uses its umbrella in a climate of secrecy

Sir, — The 20/20 Vision programme, M15 Official Secret, makes serious allegations from well-placed sources that the security services have systematically kept the National Council for Civil Liberties, CND, and trade unions under surveillance. Why is it that the people who have brought these matters to public attention are the subject of criminal investigation, while those who engage in the behaviour are not? Why is it, moreover, that the film seeking to bring these matters to public attention has been banned?

The programme was banned by the Independent Broadcasting Authority because it believed it violated the Official Secrets Act. The IBA has set itself up as a law-enforcement agency which it is not. Its action has helped to cover up important matters which are rightly within the public domain.

The IBA's action is also inconsistent because last summer it decided to screen the World in Action programme where Peter Wright made disclosures which, prima facie, were in breach of the same act. The law has not changed, and the IBA has the same statutory remit.

The only change is in the political climate, and the only way to fight against secrecy is to bring the facts to the public's attention, which I should like to do through your columns.

Since the court decision on five pits in the area, union officials have accepted legal

advice to keep strictly to the limit of six men on the picket line. They now fear arrest — intimidated is not too strong a word — to the extent that they have asked that we stay away.

Their legal advice is that if we visit the picket line and thereby push the num-

ber present above six, they are liable to be arrested and charged with conspiracy. Even shouting at the working miners can result in arrest.

Furthermore, there are clear indications that a lodge official's telephone is being tapped.

And the police keep the pickets at sixes and sevens

Sir, — If anyone has doubts about the extent to which the police and the courts are being used to curtail the freedoms of trade unionists, they should consider what has been happening at the Gorn colliery in South Wales.

Over the past few months we have been regularly visiting the picket line there as observers. The activities of the local men have been eminently peaceful and restrained, as indeed have those of the police constables on duty.

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And the police keep the pickets at sixes and sevens

Sir, — Prof. Anthony Eccles may never have had it so good (Agenda, February 25) but then few professors face life on £28.05 a week supplementary benefit; most aren't single mothers struggling to bring up a child on £35 weekly; nor are they facing the threat of death from hypothermia each winter, spending £15 of their £40 retirement pension on fuel every week; and of course, professors don't face a future with no hope of improving a quality of life so low as to be unimaginable in the safe groves of academe.

No, they weren't really the good old days, in answer to the professor's question. But to those millions separated by an increasingly wide gulf from the prosperity of a section of Mrs Thatcher's Britain, the new days are just as bad. — Yours sincerely, Robert Spicer, St Paul's, Bristol.

Sir, — What a brilliant caricature of herself Margaret Thatcher presented to Washington.

By using a press conference overseas to attempt to bully a fellow member of the Commonwealth, the Prime Minister has beaten her own formidable record of arrogance. Let us hope our Zealand friends will treat her remarks with the contempt they deserve.

It is difficult to see how this interference with private communications, and the subsequent ban of a television programme of legitimate public interest, can be reconciled with the requirement of privacy and free expression in the European Convention of Human Rights. Almost certainly, that point will have to be tested before the European Commission. — Yours faithfully, Larry Gostin, National Council for Civil Liberties, London SE1.

Sir, — Recent interest in anecdotes about surveillance by M15 and the Special

Branch has brought to mind a conversation I had a few years ago with the headmaster of a large comprehensive school in Essex.

He had just had, he told me, the annual visit from Special Branch officers who asked whether he had any sixth-formers whom they should keep an eye on. He was pleased to have been able to tell them that a member of the family of one boy had recently visited East Germany.

It would be very interesting to know what machinery the Special Branch has to ensure that it makes these visits only to those headmas-

ters who are sure to be co-operative. — Yours truly, John Ballman, Broad Street, Boxford, Suffolk.

Sir, — The revelations by Cathy Massiter about M15 and the Special Branch confirm the gravest suspicions of those of us made targets of surveillance. Her information makes nonsense of most of the answers given by Sir Philip Knights and his senior officers in response to questions on my own case, asked by me, my solicitor, and members of the West Midlands police committee.

Ms Massiter's assertions contradict the reassurances given by serving chief constables and by the Home Secretary in evidence to the Home Affairs Select Committee investigation into the Special Branch. Either the police chiefs and Lord Brittan are ignorant of the widespread breaches of the official guidelines, or they have deliberately misled a parliamentary committee.

Cathy Massiter states that Lord Brittan signed a warrant to authorise the tapping of John Cox's telephone, even though he knew that Mr Cox did not satisfy the stated classification of "subversive." How could this happen? — Was the Home Secretary not aware of what he was signing?

Or was he on holiday at the time? — Yours, Madeline Haigh, Walmley Road, Sutton Coldfield.

Apart from this, ludicrous performance, all Mrs Thatcher demonstrated in Washington was her total subservience to the disastrous policies of Ronald Reagan. What a proud day for Britain. — Yours sincerely, Mary Southern, Herve Bay, Kent.

Sir, — When Mrs Thatcher claimed, "You ain't seen nothing yet," could she have been talking about the slide in the pound? — Yours, Jim Sillars, Edinburgh.

Sir, — British Telecom explains (Letters, February 22) that the tone on the latest push-button payphones was introduced to eliminate coin fraud. But it is not just calls via the operator that result in two-tones, hence our club's push-button phone emits the infamous beeps on every single call — whether made by or to us. Or is this just to let us know that all our calls are being individually "handled" by the operator? — Yours sincerely, Richard Bradley, London N7.

Sir, — Re your headline from Dublin (February 22): is a "pygmy condom" a story better than a strategic withdrawal? — Yours, W. D. CAMPBELL

better equipped to carry out their good work if they are familiar with the life histories of those they seek to protect. Now an admirable guide to all that one needs to know about our native amphibians is available. Frogs and Toads, by Trevor Beebe (Whitaker Books, 113 Westbourne Grove, London W2 4UP, £4.95) is excellent value. Presented very much in the same style as Chris Mead's Robins. This is a veritable encyclopedia of all aspects of the subject.

Trade unionists don't, though they are loth to admit it; the CBI certainly

it at all costs must indeed remain our first, modest goal. Only then can we begin to develop more realistic, sensitive economic indicators which will allow us to rescue the concept of wealth from the mindless mountebanks of contemporary industrialism.

Christopher Hume also seems oblivious to the impact of new technology on the distribution of work and wealth in society. Whatever may be happening in America, there aren't many people left in the UK who presume that an increase in economic growth automatically results in a corresponding increase in employment.

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now considered that there may be more frogs and toads breeding in such sites than in the wild. Many such colonisations have been from the deliberate introduction of spawn, and another heartening aspect of the growing interest in those creatures is the now well-established practice, supported by official road signs, of ferrying the migrants by the bucket-fur across the roads which criss their routes.

Conservation for its own sake is highly laudable, but its supporters will be all the

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Ethical questions for people with bodies

Doctors are not required to tell patients all known risks of treatment. Peter Ransley on the arguments for informed consent

SECOND OPINION

IT'S only when the garage botehs the car, or the often-repaired loft conversion leaks again, that I start muttering about rights and redress. Infuriating and time-consuming though it may be to assert those rights, at least they're there. If my body goes into hospital for an operation which goes wrong, my rights are much hazier, much more difficult to assert.

Crazy, but true. Mechanics never have the car ready and builders are all cowboys, but doctors are wonderful. We

want to think that, and maybe they have to think that to do the job, but it leads to us putting our bodies in their hands with an abandon we would never dream of extending to our lofts and cars.

Some consequences of this are chillingly portrayed in *Body Is It?*, which deals with what Carolyn Faulder thinks is the hottest topic in medical ethics today—informed consent.

In this country a patient has the right to be told only about serious and reasonably probable risks of an operation or course of treatment. He may, or may not, be given the full picture. In the US, doctors are legally bound to tell patients all the known risks. Here the

doctors decide what to disclose.

What this can mean in practice was shown by the case of Mrs. Amy Sidaway, whose appeal to the House of Lords was turned down last week. Mrs. Sidaway had an operation to relieve neck and shoulder pain. She was told there might be damage to the root of a nerve (two chances in a hundred), which could cause pain and some numbness, but she was not told of the far more serious risk of paralysis because that was only one chance in a hundred, and considered remote.

That is, in fact, what happened. The point is that Mrs. Sidaway could have lived with her condition and would

never have had the operation had she been told of the risks of paralysis. The courts believed her, but found against her because the law is that doctors have to disclose only what other proper and responsible doctors disclose.

"It needs only one patient to bring a similar action in relation to a controlled clinical trial," says Ms. Faulder. "To stir up a real hornet's nest."

In 1981 this might well have happened when 81-year-old Mrs. Margaret Wigley, following an operation for bowel cancer, was entered into a clinical trial to test a new drug. She was not told she was in a trial, nor that the drug was experimental. She died

because her bone marrow became irreversibly depressed because of careless monitoring of the effects of the drug.

The coroner expressed concern that the trial protocol had not been strictly observed, and that the patient's consent had not been asked for.

The section in the book on randomised controlled clinical trials—RCTs—is by far the most detailed and valuable. In these trials people with the same illness are put into groups at random. They are given different treatments. The object is to eliminate bias in assessing these treatments.

Whatever the scientific merits of RCTs, they present huge ethical problems, which up to now have been largely debated within the medical profession. The book brings these problems into focus and before a wider public.

One trial which compares mastectomy for early breast cancer (removal of the whole breast) versus lumpectomy (removal of the tumour) is the first breast cancer trial in the UK to advise participating doctors that they should seek informed consent from patients. Although not mandatory, the advice must be considered by ethical committees to which the trials are referred.

All well and good, but as Ms. Faulder points out, what does this tell us about the past and the present? Women have been entered into these trials without their knowledge, a situation which many doctors were most unhappy about; they refused to deal with their patients in this way. But others did. Some women have been told they need a mastectomy and have gone through with it with a heavy heart believing it to have been their doctors' advice—unaware that the operation has been allocated to them by a computer.

With Kafka-like situations such as this, the book scarcely needs its rather too dedicated

initial trudge through ethics, from Hippocrates to Sissela Bok. I hope this doesn't deter people in health-care, and indeed all people with bodies, from reading the book, for its great merit is to draw together much recent information on trials, and cases arising from them, and to raise many searching and disturbing questions.

Peter Ransley is a television writer whose play *Minor Complications*, about a woman fighting a medical negligence case, led to the formation of the charity Action for the Victims of Medical Accidents.

Whose Body Is It? by Carolyn Faulder is published tomorrow by Virago, £3.95.



Images of The Elite: Hitlerjugend trooper and colleagues; a Royal Marine in full Falklands kit; the US 1st Air Cavalry drops in on Vietnam.

We are the Brits, the US marines and sometimes the Gurkhas. They are the Argies, the Nazis, and the Commies. Our exploits are now being serialised. Jim Dyer inspects *The Elite*

How Us beat Them

WITH excited cries, my two sons (8 and 13) began a fight for possession of the two copies of *The Elite* which found their way into my house. Their interest had already been whetted by the television advertising for this new part-work by Orbis Publishing. Their wild enthusiasm for descriptions of weapons and killing didn't disturb me too much. I think they'll grow out of it. It's the people who don't grow out of it I worry about. This prompts some reflections on the content of *The Elite*.

It reads like a sales brochure for weapons. It sells something else more dangerous, though—an iron-hard image of hollow super-masculinity. One wonders whether in Reagan's America (where the fierce G.I. Joe topped the list in Christmas toy sales) and in Thatcher's post-Falklands Britain there exists a climate which might encourage a crude nationalism and a militaristic outlook, in which such publications might flourish.

This is not to suggest of course that the publishers of *The Elite* are part of some far-right scheme. Orbis may well see *The Elite* as just one of their series of part-works which include books on the Royal Family and cars. It does seem unlikely, however, that the sudden popular display of singleness during the Falklands campaign would have escaped their notice as an indication of potential customers.

Although the editor, Ashley Brown, tells me that they are in mind as a market only those particularly interested in military affairs, the televi-

sion advertising and the free regimental badge stickers and Falklands marines poster with the first issue seemed targeted on a wider and younger readership, as personal experience showed.

"Who are the elite?" asks the advertising on the free Falklands poster. The subtitle suggests that they are "the world's elite fighting men". An examination of the contents of the first two issues, together with a list of coming features, reveals that "the world" has been subjected to some ideological construction.

It is, of course, mainly us fighting them, or if not us, those who are almost us, such as the Gurkhas ("read of their fearlessness, their love of battle, and their loyalty to the British"). The theme is most often the Argentinians and the Nazis but includes Communists in Oman and Vietnam, Soviet-trained Syrians in the Yom Kippur War, and a brigandage of nationalist guerrillas in Rhodesia.

The US ranges from British forces in the Falklands and celebrated heroes of the second world war such as 617 Squadron and the Paras at Arnhem, through American marines in Vietnam and the Israeli 7th armoured brigade to a particularly nasty group from Rhodesia called the Selous Scouts.

These Scouts share an interest in tracking with the Boy Scouts, but there the resemblance ends. Their work was to pretend to be nationalists, to mingle with them, and arrange rendezvous where regular forces would turn up by helicopter and slaughter

the guerrillas. Not much chivalry there. "In less than seven years the Selous Scouts had lost only 36 men killed in action, but had accounted for several thousand guerrillas."

Fascinatingly, there is one group which appears on both sides, the elite and the enemy, and that is the Nazis. Rommel and his Afrika Korps and the Hitlerjugend 12th SS Panzer Division feature among the elite. The Nazis are treated with respect. While Communist adversaries attract adjectives such as ferocious or murderous, Rommel's "valiant soldiers" fought with strength and chivalry, and the tank Bismarck was "a worthy enemy".

The inclusion of Nazi forces among the elite might be taken to be broadminded, and a demonstration of how quickly attitudes towards a former enemy can change. But the real point of psychological interest is that a study of military elitism can hardly afford to leave the Nazis out, for the Nazis are surely the apotheosis of the masculine military ideal which underlies the whole production. The article on the Hitlerjugend is particularly interesting in this respect.

There appear to be common themes in the psychology of elite military groups. First, there is a period of very harsh induction, with dominance rituals and humiliation, a breaking down of the recruit's individuality and a fostering of dependence on the hierarchy.

The Hitlerjugend took this further, with the expected recruits from the Hitler Youth leadership schools "were subjected to hunger, deprivation

and exposure to live bullet and shell attacks. Inevitably there were casualties, yet the troops came to war fully hardened and eager to fight. Imbued with the romance of the Germanic warrior, the soldiers of the Hitlerjugend were given a chance of ultimate glory—death in the defence of the Fatherland."

Survival of the induction is severely rewarded by the permission to wear some emblem or uniform, establishing and advertising membership of the elite group. The group attracts a reputation for zeal which, as in the case of the Hitlerjugend, may amount to fanaticism and self-sacrifice, and often for unorthodox activities.

Hitler's young soldiers hero-worshipped their tough and exciting leaders. The fact that their most senior officer, Kurt Meyer, was found guilty by the British and Canadians of war crimes does not apparently prevent inclusion in the elite.

No doubt some readers of *The Elite* will be motivated by its offering of war commodities which covers up fear, uncertainty and powerlessness. (A colleague told me of a transvestite patient who reads it avidly.) This seeking after masculine identity to nations as well as individuals of course, even nations led by a woman.

Could the hopelessness, powerlessness and lack of identity associated with poor earnings be replaced by a reduced national morale, in a Britain governed in a style that is hard and confrontational, lead more young men to espouse the values of military elitism?

It is not my aim to criticise the armed forces in general, or to diminish acts of human kindness and bravery which are carried out by soldiers in conflict. What is disturbing here is the very distorted and diminished picture of male behaviour which is portrayed: not so much a distillation as a sediment of male psychology.

The language gives this away. The men are "welded into crack fighting units". "Read how a man is tempered and trained as a fighter"; "2 Para is a fighting machine". The men become like metal parts of a machine themselves, hard and without feeling. Weapons are the real dramatic personae. Their precise names litter the pages in Ian Fleming-like detail.

An article on the US 1st Air Cavalry in Vietnam lists the brigade's successes: "Some 200 North Vietnamese soldiers were killed and an estimated 180 wounded. More importantly" (my italics) "it had destroyed over 100,000 rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, two 82mm mortars and three 75mm recoilless rifles."

The elite are action men. They know no death, though there are many enemies killed and terrorised by away. No. 80 white phosphorus grenades are noted to have "very effective antipersonnel properties". The "dulce et decorum" lies are retold. Here there is no blood, come gelling from the frothy corrupted lungs."

The piece on 2 Para's taking of Goose Green is written by a

padre, Rev David Cooper. We might look here for a deeper analysis. Well, the padre is described as a weapons expert, and I quote: "One unfortunate Argentinian was seen to leave a bunker that had been struck by a missile, run a few yards and jump into another. As he leapt, this bunker too was hit by a missile and disintegrated in a cloud of dust and flying stones. 'Bet that took the edge off his day,' remarked a Tom with some satisfaction."

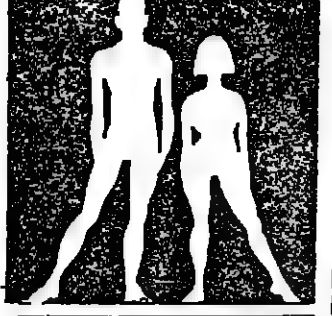
One final reflection: the end result of fascination with the technology of killing, and the naive belief that it can maintain civilised values, is nuclear weapons.

They are surely the ultimate excitement for weapon aficionados, the ultimate surrender of man to machine. The men in the Polarix submarines are locked in the inside of the machine of extermination itself.

But nuclear weapons and their human components do not feature at all in *The Elite*. There is a sort of romantic nostalgia, fostered no doubt by the Falklands war, for the earlier stages of war technology, when at least it was possible for men to take some sort of pride in skill and courage on the battlefield.

The super-masculinity of *The Elite*, though, the flight from relationship and seeking for power through destructive technology, is a major factor in the present nuclear threat. I am left asking with Ian Macrae: "Shall there be womanly times, or shall we die?"

Dr Jim Dyer is a consultant psychiatrist.



BODY AND SOUL

A clever computer makes a bad lover

WHY does it matter whether machines can think? John Searle's *Reith* lectures have stirred up an old tangle of worries. Searle himself did not seem much bothered about the moral and emotional bearing of his questions. But the way in which people respond to discussions like his shows how deeply these aspects affect them.

Those championing the machines—who are sometimes but not always those who know most about them—constantly stress their powers. In order to stop us regarding the things as just rather superior cars or typewriters, they emphasise their likeness to people.

The bystanders naturally ask whether there is still supposed to be a difference, or whether the idea is that people are much the same thing as machines in any case. And they do not get a sufficiently clear answer.

This gives nobody any reason to conclude that real keepers are the same as wax ones, or that teddy bears, people and computers are all much the same really.

Why were Turing and his followers so impressed with the deception game? It must have been of course to upgrade our notion of computers by showing that they can play it as well as people. But this seems rather a trifling point when thought is directed to many things which they can obviously do far better, quite apart from calculation.

Computers can win any competition to see who can keep quiet for longest, who makes the lowest pay-claim, or who works best without sleep. They are also very good at not intruding, not sulking, not arguing, not changing their minds, not getting bored, not despising their programmers, not making awkward suggestions, not interfering, and not criticising the projects they are employed on.

These merits are quite as essential to them as their calculating skills. If some misguided inventor did manage to make them more like people in these respects, he would get little thanks, because they would become unusable.

Who wants a bumptious computer which might object to making armaments, or leave to find its own company, or fall in love or join the Moonies? Who feels like relating human love and pay to that of machines?

Once we start to look at things in this way, without competitiveness, we shall probably not get involved in the task which those who take Turing's line seem to think is called for, of finding a mysterious occult quality called thought to distinguish human calculation from that of machines.

The word thought does not just mean calculation, still less a special kind of calculation. Our thoughts are our whole inner experience. They include a great jungle of feeling and imagery uncoloured by calculation which has grown both during our lives and before them from an ancient nervous and perceptual system of which we know very little. From this springs our motivation, in a manner so mysterious that nobody would have the remotest idea how to try and reproduce it in a machine. Machines have no motives.

That is what makes possible the splendid negative virtues just listed. This difference between human and machine is discredited to them, any more than it is a discredit to an elephant not to be an oak tree. Nor need it stop us using words like thought or decision in talking about them, if it helps us. But it does radically limit the sense we can give to those words.

Like teddy-bears, computers, though they have important analogies with people, also have important differences. A good person would make a terrible computer, so it ought surely not to surprise us much that a good computer would also make a terrible person. Perhaps that is why the clever Japanese are now losing interest in their project of making fifth-generation computers.

Mary Midgley

Is a replaced hip a better NHS buy than a transplanted heart?

How can the health service measure the quality of its patients? And how can it do its sums if it doesn't? Rob Stepney reports on Qaly to come

How much life is worth are ourselves.

The starting point is a group of individuals—ideally a random sample drawn from the general population—who are asked to imagine different states of pain and disability, and put them in order from most to least acceptable. People are allowed to say that some states are as bad, or worse, than death. Being in severe pain and bed-ridden for the rest of your life may be one of them.

The individuals in the sample then assign numbers to these different conditions, to indicate how much worse one state is than another. This is done using a scale from 0 to 1, with 0 representing death and 1 perfect health. On this scale, being chair-bound and in pain might be rated as worth 0.3, for example; being house-bound and in no pain 0.8; and so on. These judgments are averaged to give the value we place on living with different degrees of discomfort and disability.

The cost-effectiveness of specific medical interventions can then be calculated. If a particular operation is certain to move a patient from a state of chair-bound pain to one of pain-free but limited mobility, it will increase quality of life by 0.5, in our example. If it also extends life by two years, that represents the gain of a single Qaly.

In practice, calculation of Qalys is inevitably more complicated. We have to take into account the chances of death during surgery, the likelihood that the operation will fail to produce the expected improvement, and the benefits available from alternative forms of treatment. But the principle is plain. The Qaly is an all-embracing measure, and it is standard. For the first time, like can be compared with like. And the cost in NHS resources of obtaining a Qaly can be calculated for any number of medical procedures under review.

Alan Williams, of York University's department of economics, presented the Qaly concept to a recent meeting on the value of open-heart surgery to bypass obstructed coronary arteries. By reducing the risk of heart attack, the operation improves life expectancy in patients with a disease pattern of arterial disease.

But for others coronary artery grafting is justified more by its beneficial effect on discomfort and disability. People who have been crippled by angina are able once again to work and exercise—to the extent that surgeons talk about the operation in terms of the dog food that prolongs active life. So a measure combining survival benefits with quality is especially appropriate.

The Qalys Professor Williams applied to coronary artery operations were based on health evaluations made by a panel of 70 people—not randomly selected from the population, but large enough to give a hope of being representative. Using their assessments, he was able to say that in certain patients bypass surgery produced a single Qaly at a cost of £800, which (in his terms) represented a "good buy" for the health service. But in patients with a less serious form of coronary artery disease, the operation cost over £3,000 per Qaly produced.

"This method does not tell you what a Qaly itself is worth. I don't know whether we should be spending £25,000 to get one Qaly, or £50,000," says Alan Williams. "All I can say is that you'll get more Qalys if you put your money into one procedure rather than another. But that is some sort of breakthrough."

For comparison, he calculated that the price paid to obtain one Qaly by heart transplant is £5,000. For a kidney transplant it is £3,000; for implanting a heart pacemaker £700; and for replacing a hip £750.

"We know there are many patients waiting for hip replacements. How do we explain to several crippled and housebound old ladies in a lot of pain that they cannot have operations because we've decided a 55-year-old man who gets chest pain when he over-exerts himself should have priority?" he asked.

Not everyone was impressed with Alan Williams's attempt to define the indefinable. "The Qaly—what kind of economic animal is that?" was one disparaging comment.

But the consensus was that however fast Nigel Lawson minted pounds, doctors would find ways of spending them; and setting priorities was therefore inevitable.

There is evidence that doctors find the present situation painful. Their difficulty became obvious with the case earlier this year of Derek Sage, the Oxford patient who was declined further kidney dialysis. To some extent, the doctors' problem is com-

When George cries for help, who listens?

See page 3.

A New Surge in Information Technology

SENIOR STAFF NEEDED TO CAPITALIZE

For some time Westminster City Council has been operating a third generation Sperry mainframe and has recently announced a conversion to IBM 3083/EX using MVS/XA. This decision is in line with a firm commitment to invest in IT

in order to provide greater efficiency and cost effectiveness in a myriad of council matters. This substantial growth has led to a number of new positions being created. These include the following:

POLICY AND PLANNING MANAGER

c.£19,500pa

Quickly becoming involved in the review and development of the Council's IT policy, you will be expected to make a major contribution when considering the implications of proposals for systems development and should be able to bring an innovative approach to additional Council IT systems. Probably of degree standard, you should be able to demonstrate the ability to plan and review IT policy in a multi-discipline organisation.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT MANAGER

c.£16,500pa

Reporting to the IT Centre Manager and responsible for the activities of 14 staff, you should possess considerable knowledge of software support — preferably on a major IBM system. Network support experience on a medium sized network using both local and remote terminals, operational procedures and the installation and use of mini and micro computers and relevant software, ideally for the IBM PC, is essential.

QUALITY CONTROL MANAGER

c.£16,500pa

Reporting to the Head of ITG. One of your prime responsibilities will be to ensure that the requirements of the Data Protection Act are met, together with ensuring that controls, standards and security throughout the IT Group are of the highest order. You will be expected to be fully familiar with all aspects of Quality Control in a multi user environment. Close communication is required with Council departments and you should be capable of dealing with a high level of activity.

PROJECT MANAGER

c.£16,500pa

With at least five years' relevant experience including the development and control of a major computer system you will be responsible for a team of analysts and programmers and will quickly become involved in the planning and supervision of all stages of computer systems, from a statement of requirement through to user education and implementation. You will report to the IT Development Manager.



A special direct line will be open through our consultants, Deansgate Management Services to our DP Line Managers. Telephone 01-240 9555 between 5.00pm-7.00pm on Wednesday 27th February (reversing charges as necessary) quoting ref 350 or alternatively write with full information to: Mike Haddow, Head of Information Technology Group, City of Westminster, Emmanuel House, 10 Rochester Row, London SW1.



Individualisation-Normalisation-Users Rights:

JARGON OR REALITY?

Barnet's Day and Residential Services haven't yet achieved the reality, but are well on the road. To help us continue in the process, we are looking for a

We welcome applications registered disabled people

Principal Management Officer — Re-advertisement

up to £18,722 inclusive plus Essential User Car Allowance

As Deputy to the Head of Day and Residential Care, you would lead a committed, enthusiastic management group and take responsibility for a specific area of service.

If you have the relevant professional qualifications, demonstrated management experience in Social Services, and initiative in exploiting resources internally and externally, write or phone for details to: Eileen Slegh or Alan Goss on 01-448 1488, Ext. 260 or 239.

Application forms (Ref. 191) from Director of Social Services, London Borough of Barnet, 1331 High Road, Whetstone, London N20. Telephone 01-446 6857 (24 hour answering service). Closing date: 13th March 1985.



LONDON CHESHIRE HOME

HEAD OF HOME

Salary from £9,000

SRN required for a 19-bed residential south London home caring for disabled. A challenging and rewarding post. The person appointed will need to manage staff and have the ability to administer. Application forms and further information from: Adult House, Chesham House, or contact Margaret Baldwin on 01-698 8821.

WORK IN LEISURE

PGL offer opportunities to work with children or families for long or short periods as activity leaders, sports, creative instructors, Group Leaders, or in a wide range of supporting domestic and administrative roles at residential activity centres. Detailed applications form from: Personnel, PGL Young Adventure, 894 Station Street, New-Wye HB9 7AH. Tel: (0589) 84211. Jobs 16-30/5.

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY REGIONAL COUNCIL

Social Work Department

Hostel for Mentally Handicapped Persons Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire.

DEPUTY OFFICER-IN-CHARGE

£8,262 — £9,795

ASSISTANT OFFICER-IN-CHARGE (30 hours)

£5,043 — £5,958

The hostel is a newly adapted building for ten persons in a residential area of Newton Stewart. This facility together with a new purpose-built adult training centre is part of a programme of developing services to the mentally handicapped persons within the region.

We are seeking mature imaginative persons for the above posts. These posts offer a challenging opportunity for progressive work with mentally handicapped people. Applicants should preferably hold an appropriate professional qualification or have relevant experience and be prepared to undertake appropriate professional training.

Sleeping-in duties will be in accordance of the needs of the establishment.

Informal inquiries to the Area Senior Officer (Residential and Day Care), Stranraer, tel: 2151. Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of 2 referees to the Regional Personnel Officer, Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council, Council Offices, Dumfries DG1 2DD not later than 8th March, 1985.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify.

SENIOR TENANCY RELATIONS OFFICER

£9,780 — £10,362 p.a.

Required to deal with a multitude of enquiries from the cosmopolitan population of the Royal Borough, in which nearly 50% of the dwellings are subject to private letting arrangements many of which, because of the local demand for accommodation, are outside the provisions of the Rents Act.

As well as providing information, the duties include conciliating between landlords and tenants, and assembling evidence for the prosecution of cases of alleged harassment and unlawful eviction. The work is both challenging and rewarding.

Knowledge of landlord and tenant law is essential and experience in tenancy relations or associated areas would be an advantage. You should be able to handle enquiries with understanding and good humour.

The Royal Borough of KENSINGTON & CHELSEA

Application forms quoting Ref. G509X from the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Hornton Street, London W8 7NX. Tel: 01-837 8562 (24 hour answering service).

Closing date for applications 16th March 1985.

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer.

Chief Executive/Clerk's Department

SENIOR SOLICITOR

Grade PO (40-43) — £12,243 — £13,326 p.a.

Applications are invited for this important post based at County Hall, 'Casual car user' allowance; assistance with removal and settling-in in approved cases.

Application forms and further details from Chief Executive/Clerk's Department, P.O. Box 78, County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ. Telephone: Preston (0772) 263385 or 263384.

Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE, OXFORD OX1 1NF

GWILYM GIBBON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably with experience of one of the public services, wishing to undertake a year's research into or study of, a problem in the field of government and administration. The fellowship carries free rooms, secretarial services, common table rights, and reimbursement of necessary expenses, but normally no stipend. In exceptional cases a supplementary stipend is payable. Further particulars from the Admission Secretary. Closing date Monday, 2 April, 1985.

ORGANISER PONTYPRIDD CAB

£8,532-£10,107

Hard nosed, hard pressed bureau needs an organiser with the following skills: ability to manage staff, welfare rights knowledge and experience of tribunal representation, experience of working with volunteers, understanding of valleys communities, ability to cope with stress. Deadline 14th March. Interviews 25th March. Application forms from: Keith Morgan, Citizens Advice Bureau, 36d High Street, Graig, Pontypridd. (0443 409963).

AREA HOUSING MANAGERS

Up to £13,326 + Car Allowance

Intant upon making our services even more attuned to local needs, we are about to decentralise to 11 Area Offices. We, therefore, seek 2 'self-starters' to help us start up our first 2 Area Offices and to play key roles in the extension of local housing services throughout the City. You will be responsible for a part of the City which will in the next couple of years have 4/5 Area Offices. Taking immediate control of one of the first pilot offices, you will also need to start preparing the way for the opening — as soon as practicable — of the other offices in your area.

In this third tier post you will have considerable scope and delegated authority to shape the way in which the offices are organised and run. It will therefore, offer a rare opportunity to help determine how individual services are provided instead of inheriting pre-determined procedures and practices.

Initially, the 2 pilot offices will be responsible for repairs inspection and ordering, lettings visits and signing-up, rent payments, housing benefit and rent account enquiries and general estate management matters. These services will be extended to include most housing management matters as soon as practicable. We want to walk before we run!

Comprehensive on-line computer facilities will also be available at each Area Office to ensure that staff can give precise information and advice to callers rather than just acting as a postbox for the Civic Centre.

If you see yourself in either of these 2 posts you will not doubt be a full member of the Institute of Housing or hold an equivalent professional qualification and have a number of years practical experience in a busy Housing Department.

Assistance with relocation expenses and temporary accommodation is available in certain circumstances. Both posts attract an essential user car allowance.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from the Personnel Manager, 7th Floor, Arundel Towers North, Portland Terrace, Southampton. SO9 4ZF, or by telephoning Southampton (0703) 832832 (Answerphone out of office hours).

Closing date 15th March 1985.



An equal opportunity employer

PRINCIPAL OFFICER Research & Development

Salary £14,358-£16,065

+ £657 per annum London Weighting

Applications are invited for this senior officer post within the Head Office Research and Development Section based at Barkingdale.

We are looking for a qualified and experienced social work practitioner, educator and researcher, who wishes to work with all levels of staff in helping them to examine and write about their practice, develop their planning skills and to teach them evaluative techniques and methods.

Additionally the post-holder will supervise the work of a number of Barnardo's Research Fellows, who will be working on major research projects within the divisions. The post will be based at Barkingdale, but will involve working with several divisions.

It is anticipated that likely candidates will be currently working at a senior level in the voluntary or statutory sector or in higher education. Applications will be considered from applicants whose university polytechnic is prepared to second them for a period of three years.

Barnardo's is a Christian child care organisation and offers conditions of service broadly in line with local authorities. Applications for posts are welcomed from persons irrespective of disability, marital status, sex or race.

Application forms and further details from Miss A. R. B. Oakley, Personnel Officer (Head Office), Dr Barnardo's, Tanners Lane, Barkingdale, Ilford, Essex IG8 1QG, or telephone 01-550 8822 (informal inquiries to Nora Dixon, ext 303).

CLOSING DATE: 4th March. Interviews to be held 7/8 March



LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE PERSONAL SERVICES DIRECTORATE— PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION SERVICES

Training Officer

Salary SO.2 (£11,061-£11,682 inclusive).

The Personal Services Directorate comprises Social Services, Housing Environmental Health and Standards together with Planning and Administration Services. We require a Training Officer who will be able to establish a framework around which the various training needs of the Directorate can be built. The officer appointed will largely work alone but will be given administrative support. The task will not be easy but will suit an officer experienced in assessing training needs who has the necessary flair, imagination and energy.

For informal discussion contact Joe Horak, Head of Training and Community Development on 01-478 3020 ext. 207 or 241.

Application forms and further particulars of job description from: Director of Personal Services, 17/23 Clements Road, Ilford, Essex or telephone our answering service on 01-478 3020 ext. 217 or 478 1542 outside office hours.

Please quote Ref.: 483.

Closing Date: 15th March, 1985.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF CHRIST CANTERBURY

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury invite applications for the post of:

VESTURER (Head Verger)

This is a full-time lay appointment. The person appointed will require proven management skills, and be responsible for a department with a staff of nine.

For job description and application form, please write to: The Rev. Canon General, The Chapter Office, 8 The Precincts, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2EG.

Applications close 31st March, 1985.

Victoria Health Authority Westminster Children's Hospital

Play Workers

We require mature people to develop a play programme on the wards and in the Out-patients Department working as part of a multi-disciplinary team.

If you hold a Hospital Play Specialist Diploma or an approved play and child care certificate, please apply to Kay Woods, Play Co-ordinator, Westminster Children's Hospital on 01-828 9811 and bleep.

Application forms and job descriptions may be obtained from Nursing Personnel, Queen Mary Nurses Home, 20 Page Street, London SW1. Tel: 01-828 9811, ext. 2186.

Closing date, 15th March, 1985.

A challenging opportunity in Leisure MARKET RESEARCH ASSISTANT

£8,181 — £8,919 inc. (Scale 5)

Dynamic? Determined? Adaptable? Imaginative? Practical? Interested in Leisure? Able to work to tight schedules? Capable of maintaining the high standards of research and management information already set? If you can combine these skills with the ability to concisely extract and present policy implications from research studies and user figures, then you could be the person we are looking for.

Recreation Services deals with a wide range of leisure provision including sports, entertainment, halls, catering and bars, child play, parks and open spaces. You'll report to the Market Research Manager and will be responsible for the implementation of a range of market research programmes, as well as the development and maintenance of our management information systems.

You must have some practical research experience, knowledge of computers, a relevant degree and be able to develop your own approaches to projects wherever conventional pure research would not be appropriate.

You should also be able to work as part of a team committed to the marketing of leisure.

On the 15th March contact: Recruitment Officer, Personnel Department, Town Hall, Forest Road, London, E17 4JF. Telephone: 01-531 8888 — 24 hour answering service.

Closing date: 18th March, 1985.

Please quote ref: C 8837.



Assistant Director (DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES)

£14,013 — £16,728 p.a.

The development and implementation of service policies for Cornwall are shared between three specialist Assistant Directors. The current vacancy for the Assistant Director (Development and Community Services) follows the promotion of the existing postholder, Mr. P. E. Hansen.

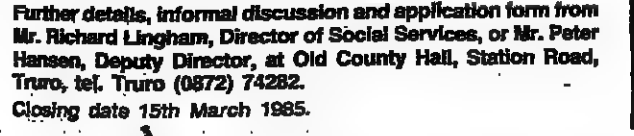
The post involves departmental responsibility for the co-ordination and development of community and domiciliary services to elderly, sick and handicapped people. Following extensive decentralisation in 1984, operational management is in the hands of three Divisional Directors, who are accountable to Assistant Directors for the quality of services provided to clients.

The Assistant Director will also assist the Deputy Director in relation to manpower planning and development, joint funding, programming, cost management, information and research.

Applicants must possess professional qualifications, wide operational experience, knowledge of planning methods, and will preferably have received management training. In order to fulfil the demands of this challenging role as a member of the Department's Senior Management Team.

Further details, informal discussion and application form from Mr. Richard Lingham, Director of Social Services, or Mr. Peter Hansen, Deputy Director, at Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, tel. Truro (0672) 74262.

Closing date 15th March 1985.



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL & TRAINING OFFICER

Scale P.O.9 — £13,326 — £14,358 p.a.

New post reporting directly to Director of Works and responsible for personnel management within Public Works Department. Key work involvements include departmental industrial relations, personnel management, training, management development, staffing and grading, and Health, Safety and Welfare. You will work closely with personnel staff within the Central Personnel Management Unit. Must be suitably experienced and preferably qualified.

Application forms, returnable by 22nd March 1985, and further information from Director of Works, T.R. House, Redburn Road, Westerhope, Tel: 2276888.



CHRISTIAN AID PROJECT OFFICER

for Middle East and Horn of Africa. Preference for men or women who have worked in one or both regions. Administrative ability and sympathy with Christian Aid's aims essential. Though London-based, the Project Officer will travel 2-3 times a year to region. Salary £10,500 p.a.

Application form and job description from Head of Aid, Christian Aid, P.O. Box No. 1, London SW9 8BH.

Closing date: 22nd March, 1985.

UJIMA HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Runs a programme of temporary and permanent housing for young black people in various inner city areas of London.

The following vacancies are now available:

AREA MANAGER (Islington/Camden)

Scale SO1 £10,668 including Inner London Weighting

AREA MANAGER (Haringey)

Re-Advertisement

Scale SO1 £10,104 including Outer London Weighting.

Area Managers are responsible for the running of all Ujima's housing and special projects in the area, including projects for single parents and unemployed young people.

SENIOR SINGLE PARENTS PROJECT WORKER (Islington)

Scale 6 £9,723 including Inner London Weighting.

Responsible for running a single parents project based in Lennox Road, N4.

RENT CLERK/ARREARS CONTROL OFFICER

Salary c.£8,000 per annum

For job description and application forms, please contact: Ujima Housing Association Limited, Head Office, 413/419 Harrow Road, London W9. Telephone 01-960 5141 or 01-969 9680 (4 lines).

Closing date for all applications 16/3/85.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION & TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

To be a member of a professional team dealing with CCESTW's regional work in the London and home counties areas, undertaking a wide range of duties including maintaining links with universities and colleges, liaising with local authorities and other employers and in other ways assisting in the promotion of training for staff in the personal social services.

Candidates should be qualified social workers with experience in social work practice, 2-3 years' experience in teaching in institutions of higher or further education or in providing training for staff in social work agencies. Other kinds of relevant experience and qualifications may be considered.

Salary on scale currently from £11,521 to £16,886 p.a. (inc. LWA). Index-linked pension scheme.

Application forms and further details from Personnel Section, CCESTW, Derbyshire House, St. Chad's Street, London, W1H 8AD. Tel: 01-228 9485 Ext. 226. Completed applications should be received by Wednesday, 20th March.

Informal enquiries will be welcomed by the Head of the Office, Mr. W. R. Millett.

SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION ADVISER

LONDON REGIONAL OFFICE

Salary up to £18,856 p.a. (inc. LWA)



THE PEPER HAROW FOUNDATION SECRETARY/BOOKKEEPER

The Peper Harow Foundation has created A NEW POST for a well-presented person with excellent secretarial skills to work for this expanding charitable trust, established to influence the national psycho-therapeutic provision for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents.

The post covers a variety of tasks, including general secretarial duties, administration, research activities to support our in-house fund-raising organization, and, importantly, bookkeeping to trial balance. (Knowledge of computerised accounting an advantage, though training is possible.)

This is a challenging opportunity for someone able to work independently, though with adequate support.

Salary negotiable, five weeks' annual leave, plus public holidays. Send for further details and application form to The Foundation Secretary, The Peper Harow Foundation, 14 Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AX.



ARBOURS ASSOCIATION CRISIS CENTRE

Applications are invited for the post of

RESIDENT THERAPIST

In a small psychodynamically orientated residential crisis centre for June, 1985. Previous experience in working with severely emotionally disturbed individuals and a willingness to handle crisis situations is essential.

The therapist will be expected to reside at the centre and to work closely with team members in providing consultations, ongoing therapy (individual and family) as well as contributing to the therapeutic milieu.

Intensive training in crisis intervention and psychotherapy will be provided. For further details and application form, write to Martin Jenkins, 41a Weston Park, London N8. Tel: 01-340 7646.

Finance Officer

A specialised role with management responsibility

£16K Central London

The Housing Corporation is a progressive organisation which promotes, funds and supervises registered housing associations, working with them to provide homes for people in need. We currently administer a housing development budget of around £820 million, as well as providing guarantee facilities of £126 million to the voluntary housing movement.

We need to strengthen the finance team at our HQ with a committed professional who will:

- manage a team reviewing/assessing housing association accounts
- personally appraise overdraft guarantee submissions from our regional offices
- play a major role with the DOE and the National Federation of Housing Associations in developing finance policy and procedures
- train internal and external staff

Ideally we are looking for a qualified professional with a background in housing finance. Essential requirements are the proven ability to research and develop policy documents and the skills to communicate financial issues with clarity, often to non-finance staff. The role will provide an excellent opportunity to build on your finance expertise and develop managerial skills.

An attractive starting salary will be negotiated according to experience, and could exceed £16K for outstanding candidates. Excellent benefits include index-linked pension scheme, flextime and relocation expenses.

Please write with full career details to: John Evans, Principal Personnel Officer, The Housing Corporation, 149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0BN.

The Housing Corporation

SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT Principal Officer (Assessment)

Langgarth, Stirling
PO 1/II £11,568-£13,680

35 hours per week, to be worked in accordance with the exigencies of the service.

Within fixed limits, assistance towards expenditure incurred in connection with Removal Expenses and Legal Fees/Disturbance Expenses will be given where appropriate.

The Principal Officer will be responsible for the professional management and development of the department's assessment processes in respect of children with problems, and their families. Since the incumbent will have a regional role in chairing, co-ordinating and reporting on the conclusions of local Primary Assessment Teams, we are looking for a well qualified social worker with at least three years senior experience. Demonstrable experience of successful work in the areas of family dynamics, child development and deviancy is necessary.

For informal discussion contact Mr McCullough on Stirling 73111 ext 345/409.

Application forms and job descriptions may be obtained from the Director of Social Work, Langgarth, Stirling to whom completed applications should be returned by 15th March, 1985.

Central Regional Council
An Equal Opportunities Employer

CHERWELL HOUSING TRUST WORK WITH ADOLESCENTS IN OXFORD — A CHALLENGE

We are seeking a
Deputy Manager

with the special skills and qualities that are needed to assist in the running of a shared housing scheme for seven adolescents leaving care. This project provides both housing and care and support to develop individual independence and practical skills, so as to enable residents to move on at their pace to completely independent living.

We are looking for a responsible person with an enthusiasm for and some experience of working with adolescents. The successful applicant will be expected to deputise for the Manager and assist with all aspects of the running of the scheme.

The post is non-residential but sleeping-in will be required on a regular basis. Salary £7,000 plus, depending on experience, age and qualifications.

Application forms and further information from:

The General Manager,
Cherwell Housing Trust,
106 Bullington Road, Oxford OX4 1RT.

or ring (0865) 250692 (Ms. Howard) for informal chat.

HOUSING MANAGER (PART-TIME)

Salary NJC Scale Point 28 to 32 pro rata.

To join a non-hierarchical team, and to be responsible for new lettings, arrears control, servicing the Tenancies and Lettings Committee and promoting tenant involvement in the Association. Experience in housing management duties and an appropriate professional qualification would be an advantage.

Further details from Cardiff (0223) 462142.

Closing date for applications: 8th March, 1985.

MOORS COMMUNITY HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED
20 Splott Road, Cardiff CF2 2BZ

Retired Executives

We urgently need to recruit a force of volunteers with a senior executive background for both fund-raising committee work at county level and other promotional tasks. We are seeking volunteers in most areas of the country, particularly in the North of England.

The men and women we are seeking will have worked at senior level in industry, the professions, commerce or in Government service. They will have an outgoing personality, enormous enthusiasm and well developed communications skills.

Whilst this work is voluntary, involving about two days a week, all normal expenses will be reimbursed. The real reward will be the enormous personal satisfaction of bringing to fruition a vital part of the Charity's objective.

Please write to Ian Ventham, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BB. If available, a cv would be most helpful. Local interviews will be arranged at which work options will be fully explained.

Help the Aged

Sometimes you can't see for looking...

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD APPROACH Humberside Social Services

... Unless You Care To Look Closer

We've taken a good look at problems within the Humberside Area.

It's a very attractive place, it's fast moving and exciting, surrounded by delightful countryside, but like everywhere, it's got its problems.

So when we came to step back and look at ourselves, and where we could be of most help, we stepped forward... into the Neighbourhoods.

We realised problems couldn't be really understood, let alone solved, from the aloof distance of Divisional Offices. We have set up small teams of residential, domiciliary, day care and fieldworkers who together tackle the problems of the neighbourhood... tackling local problems with local understanding.

And it Works. We can boast a different approach, a pioneering approach, but most importantly a successful approach to the many diverse needs of both inner city and rural problems.

If you're a qualified Social Worker with 2 years post qualification experience, newly qualified or are likely to obtain the CQSW this year, and would like to join in the Neighbourhood Approach as level III or level II Social Worker then write to (or ring): Paul Frost, Assistant Personnel Officer, Humberside Social Services Department, Phoenix House, Grovehill Road, Beverley, HU17 0JQ. Tel. 0482 867811 ext 212.

It's worth looking into.

Director General Nairobi



African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) is a charitable organisation providing a range of medical services in the areas of primary health care, training, medical research and clinical services, health behaviour and health education in the Eastern Africa region. It has an excellent reputation worldwide, and has about 300 staff with an annual budget of KES 5 million. AMREF has national offices in Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It is a dynamic, well-managed organisation and has good relations with its donors.

AMREF is seeking a Director General to build on the success it has achieved to date. The Director General is based in Nairobi and has full responsibility for the overall direction of AMREF, liaising with Government Ministries, securing the support of aid agencies and donors, and leading a highly motivated staff of many nationalities. This challenging position calls for a dynamic individual, preferably a doctor or a medical expert, with a background of research or health administration in a developing country. The successful candidate will have a proven record of raising funds at all levels in several countries, and in managing a not-for-profit organisation.

The remuneration package is tax-free and will permit a comfortable standard of living, and although the successful candidate may be able to earn more money in a different post, the satisfaction to be derived from this position, together with the remuneration package, will be more than adequate compensation.

Applications will be treated in strict confidence, and should include full details of education, qualifications, career to date, salary progression and a daytime telephone number.

Please send your application before March 15th to AMREF, 68 Upper Richmond Road, London SW15 2RP quoting ref. 1431/G on the envelope. All applications will be forwarded unopened for selection by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Management Consultants Limited, our consultants at the address below.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Management Consultants Limited.
PO Box 40092, Nairobi, Kenya

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Development Officer for New Technology

Grade PO2
Salary £11,916-£12,900 pa

This is a new position carrying responsibility for co-ordinating all input to new systems development over the whole education service. Advances in new technology are imposing dynamically changing requirements: the Development Officer will need to be flexible, innovative and alert to technical developments. Although no formal qualification in computer studies, or related discipline, is necessary, a wide experience in public administration is essential, while a background of O&M or computer application is desirable.

Application forms and further particulars available from Director of Educational Services, Town Hall, Friern Barnet, London N11 3DL. Tel 01-368 1255 ext 225. Ref ADM/E/225. Closing date: 13th March, 1985.

We welcome applications from registered disabled people

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET

SCOTTISH ATHLETICS

The Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, the Scottish Women's Amateur Athletic Association and the Scottish Cross Country Union invite applications for the new post of

ADMINISTRATOR

The successful applicant will be based in Edinburgh and responsible to a management committee of the above governing bodies for the efficient administration of athletics in Scotland.

Applicants should have proven administrative ability, be able to work on their own initiative and be prepared to assume a high level of responsibility. Duties will include committee work, the management of staff, dealing with correspondence and generally running the day-to-day business of the associations.

Salary scale £8,493-£10,729.

Details and application forms from: Scottish Athletics (MB), 16 Royal Crescent, Glasgow G3 7SL. Closing day for return of completed applications is 15th March, 1985.

THE FAMILY POLICY STUDIES CENTRE

INFORMATION OFFICER

The F.P.S.C. urgently requires an information officer. Background in social policy, economics, or related disciplines preferred.

Salary in the range £7786-£8706.

Closing date 14th March 1985.

For further details ring 01-486 8211/2 or write to:-

The Director,
F.P.S.C.,
231 Baker Street, London NW1 6XE.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

Southfield

6 Alexandra Grove, Finchley N12.

Applications are invited from men and women with experience in residential social work or in work with offenders for the post of assistant manager at this residence. Southfield works intensively with a small group of young men aged between 17 and 25, who have long histories of institutional care and whose rehabilitation presents a considerable challenge. The post is non-residential and the staff team comprises a manager, deputy and three assistants.

Salary will be on RASC Grade 3: £7,212 to £7,586 (£8,403 if qualified), inclusive of London Weighting. Starting point will be according to experience and qualifications. An allowance of £10.03 per night is also payable for sleeping-in duties undertaken on a rota basis.

Forms of application (to be returned by 13th March) and further information are available from the Chief Probation Officer, 1-4 King Street, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8NN. Telephone: 01-240 1736.

MIDDLESEX AREA PROBATION SERVICE

ALCOHOLICS RECOVERY PROJECT

a registered charity and housing association

ARP requires a

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

to co-ordinate and manage all financial matters relating to the project. ARP provides a range of services for homeless people with drink problems.

Ideally, the suitable applicant would be fully conversant with Housing association and voluntary sector finance.

This is a challenging job requiring creativity and flexibility.

Salary: £9,780-£10,362, including London Weighting, under review. 5 weeks' annual leave.

Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

Application forms and job description are available from ARP, 68 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF. Telephone: 01-403 3369.

ARP is an equal opportunities employer.

Bradford & Northern Housing Association

SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Development Officer in the Lancashire Regional Office of the Association based in Burnley. The duties of the post include the supervision, under the general direction of the Regional Officer, of the Association's development programme. The programme embraces both new building and rehabilitation with the aim of meeting all known housing needs and all forms of tenure.

The successful applicant will need to be fully conversant and experienced on all aspects of development activity from site finding, briefing consultants, contract management to final completion.

A relevant professional qualification would be an advantage.

SALARY: circa £10,500 on a scale rising to £12,000.

A form of application and a job description may be obtained from: Mrs. Jean Kay, BRADFORD & NORTHERN HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD., BUTTERFIELD HOUSE, OTLEY ROAD, BALDON, SHIPLEY RD 7TH, WEST YORKSHIRE. Telephone: 0274 588448, ext 242.

GLC

Working for London

Project Control & Resource Management Division

This is a new division, responsible for the design, introduction and refinement of the new Project Control and Resource Management systems within the Council's Technical Services Departments.

We now require the following staff to provide administrative support to professional officers in the area.

Divisional Administrative Officer

Sound expertise in providing administrative support to professional/technical officers is required with proven staff management and communication skills. Applicants should have a good knowledge of new technology and management techniques.

Salary: £14,781 - £16,545 inclusive. Ref: 5269.

Information Planning Officer

To take responsibility for the provision of administrative support to the Central Systems, Performance Improvement and Resource Model Section. Assisting in the preparation of the annual Information Plan is a key area of activity.

Two years' background in managing a large, diverse workload is called for with the ability to cope with rapidly changing priorities and good communication and staff management skills. Experience in computer based systems is essential.

Salary: £13,065 - £14,781 inclusive. Ref: 5272.

For an application form, to be returned by 15th March 1985, write to: GLC Housing Department, 1B2N, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 4771.

Training Administrator

This post will suit a numerate person with proven organisational, administrative and drafting skills and an interest in education and training. In providing all round administrative support to the Training & Development Officer responsible for craft and manual worker training, it involves assisting in the design and evaluation of training programmes, the allocation and monitoring of training budgets and the drafting of reports and documents.

The work is particularly interesting at this time as the Council embarks upon a major new initiative to encourage its manual workforce to make the most of the training opportunities available.

A commitment to furthering equal opportunities through the development of training opportunities is of course necessary.

Salary: £9,255 - £11,325 inclusive.

For an application form, to be returned by 15th March 1985, write to: GLC Personnel Department, Room 316, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 5728/6560.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

Chief Administrative Officer

£15,312 - £16,341 (pay award pending)

Arising from a complete reorganisation of the Borough Treasurer's Department a number of career opportunities are now available to determined and ambitious applicants.

The new Chief Administrative Officer will be responsible for managing and co-ordinating the work of the Administrative Group including the creditors' payments, cashing, insurance, staff administration and secretarial services. The scope exists for someone with flair and initiative to develop new systems in order to improve performance in these areas.

If you would like further information and an application form then phone Mrs. Dives on 01-890 4343, ext. 8. Closing date for return of completed applications: 15th March, 1985. Please quote Ref.: T.34.

Our jobs are open equally to all races and both sexes.

The Council operates a scheme for flexible working hours and applications from job sharers are welcome.

LONDON BOROUGH OF LEWISHAM

Our jobs are open equally to all races and both sexes.

TECHNOLOGY IN PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

£14,000 p.a.

DO YOU HAVE A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE NEW TECHNOLOGY IN A PERSONNEL ENVIRONMENT?

We need someone who can combine the management of a small Central Administrative Group with a Special Project work. Your first assignment will be to review and update our current computerised Personnel System. Subsequently you will tackle medium to long term issues related to the Management Services and Personnel functions.

Candidates should have at least five years experience in either of these areas. A degree, MIPM, or IIMS Qualification would be an advantage.

Please write quoting Ref. G508 with full career details to: B. A. Di Mascio, Director of Personnel & Management Services, The Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Hornton Street, Kensington, W8 7NX, by 15th March 1985.

The Royal Borough of KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

NORTHERN CONSTABULARY

CHIEF CONSTABLE - INVERNESS

Salary £27,519 (under review)

Applications are invited from serving police officers in the United Kingdom, qualified in terms of the Police (Scotland) Regulations 1978 as amended, for the post of Chief Constable of the Northern Constabulary based in Inverness.

The conditions of service for the post are as determined by the Police Negotiating Board for the United Kingdom. Rent, uniform and essential car user's allowances are paid. The appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

An application form and further details of the post are available from Harold Farquhar Esq., Clerk to the Northern Joint Police Committee, Regional Buildings, Glenmore Road, Inverness IV3 5AX (Tel 0463 234121 ext 550) to whom applications including names of two referees should be sent marked "Appointment of Chief Constable" to arrive not later than Friday, 15th March, 1985.

FUND-RAISER CITY APPEAL

To join consultancy retained by national disability charity, to plan and implement fund-raising appeal, initially to the City. If you know your way around The City and can represent our client at boardroom level, apply with cv to:

Peter Burns
PUBLIC VOICE COMMUNICATIONS LTD
South Bank House
Black Prince Road
London SE1 7SJ

HOUSING DEPARTMENT

Assistant District Manager
— JOB SHARE

£13,491/£14,574 p.a. inc. pro rata for 17½ hours per week. Hours by arrangement.

We are looking for someone with an innovative approach to share this challenging new post.

To assist the District Housing Manager in ensuring the best possible estates management service is provided to Council tenants, advising on all aspects of estates management and service to tenants, including the effects of changes in Council policy and legislation, and deputising in the Manager's absence.

You will have primary responsibility for all day-to-day issues, including control of the caretaking service providing supervision and support to up to three Area Team Managers and co-ordinating their work.

You will be responsible for the implementation of the Council's Equal Opportunities policies, and ensuring that all instances of discrimination or harassment are properly investigated.

A client/community orientated approach is essential. The Council encourages job-sharing as an important aspect of its Equal Opportunities policy. (Ref. 7/492/G.)

Informal enquiries to DHO Review Support Team on 278 4444, extension 2265.

Housing Associations Officer

£12,507 — £14,574 p.a. inc.

You will ensure Camden's compliance with legislation and its own priorities in all Housing Association matters.

Duties include managing a small team and ensuring the cost target is achieved. You will advise on all policy matters affecting Camden and its relationship with Housing Associations in the Borough.

Knowledge of how Housing Associations operate and are funded, with experience in the field of Public Housing Development an advantage.

The ability to manage and motivate staff as well as communicate effectively both orally and in writing as you will present Council policy at public meetings. (Ref. 7/1/G.)

Property Management & Sales in a progressive inner city environment

Camden has a number of challenging and demanding posts, involved with the sale of council houses and the management of leasehold property, in the Right to Buy/Owner Occupied — Property Management Group, which is part of the Estates Management Division of the Housing Department.

Principal Officer

£12,507 — £13,491 p.a. inc.

This is a one-year temporary post heading up the Group. Primarily, you will be responsible for ensuring that the Department adequately discharges (1) its statutory functions with regard to the Right to Buy provisions of the 1980 Housing Act and its later amendments and (2) contractual and management obligations under lease or sale agreements.

A good working knowledge of public sector housing law is essential, as is considerable experience of housing management in either the public or private sectors. A working knowledge of the principles of housing and local government finance would be an advantage. Excellent all-round management skills are essential. (Ref. 7/494/G.)

Senior Management Officers

Permanent Post: £11,652 — £12,273 p.a. inc.

You will deal with the preliminary work connected with the Department's statutory obligations under the Right to Buy Provisions of 1980 Housing Act (as amended) and any future legislation in this area. Emphasis will be given to protecting the Council's interests. Specific duties will include the creation of information retrieval systems and the processing of information to other council departments. You will also deal with enquiries from both within and outside the council — including prospective purchasers.

You will need extremely good admin. and communications skills, a willingness to adapt to changing circumstances, and be able to work to deadlines. Experience of working in a large housing authority and a knowledge of the statutory provisions of the Right to Buy scheme will be an advantage. (Ref. 7/495/G.)

One-year temporary post:
£11,652 — £12,273 p.a. inc.

Primarily you will deal with the management of properties sold by the Council — this will include overseeing leasehold properties and freehold houses with service charges. You will prepare guidance notes and committee reports and streamline the systems for dealing with service charge, estimating and service delivery, disputes and requests to extend/improve.

A good working knowledge of public sector housing is essential and you will need considerable experience in housing management, either the public or private sector. Knowledge of the principles of local government and housing finance an advantage. Excellent written and oral skills and an analytical ability to motivate staff and work under pressure. (Ref. 7/492/G.)

For information enquiries please telephone Jeff Baker, on 01-278 4444, ext. 2222.

Application forms for all the above posts, from and to be returned to: Director of Housing, Bldborough House, Bldborough Street, London WC1H 8DS, or telephone 01-388 6935 (Anascone) quoting the appropriate reference number. Closing date: 18th March, 1985.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Adult Care Development Officer

£11,964 — £12,810 p.a. (inc.)
+ essential user car allowance.

You will be a member of the Resource Development Team responsible for increasing community placement opportunities for socially vulnerable adults within households supported lodgings and group living arrangements in housing projects. The team works centrally and has increasingly strong links with Area and Hospital Groups.

You must be suitably qualified with proven ability in community care and work with the elderly frail, mentally disordered and handicapped.

Camden is totally committed to its Equal Opportunities policies and in-service provision and employment. Members of ethnic minorities are under-represented in this work area in relation to Camden's population profile and applications from members of these groups will be particularly welcome to redress this imbalance. (Ref. 10/224/G.)

Informal enquiries to Mary Hennigan, on 01-837 3363, extn. 315.

Social Worker

£9,510 — £11,964 p.a. (inc.)
+ essential user car allowance.

To work as a member of a social work patch team in which members carry mixed caseloads and are involved in the developing projects in the Highgate Ward. Whilst the work is varied, there has been a relative increase in work with the elderly and mentally ill.

To fulfil the various tasks expected of a Local Authority social worker, taking into account the experience of the person appointed, the working arrangements of the Area Group and the needs of the Area.

You must have COSW. Experience not essential.

Camden is totally committed to its Equal Opportunities policies in-service provision and employment. Members of ethnic minorities are under-represented in this work area in relation to Camden's population profile and applications from members of these groups will be particularly welcome to redress this imbalance. (Ref. 10/130/G.)

Informal enquiries to Roger Peyer, Team Leader or Ann Rose, Area Group Head, on 01-257 4211.

Organiser

LANGTRY YOUNG FAMILY CARE CENTRE, NW8

£9,780 — £11,652 p.a. inc.

We are in the process of implementing Camden's new under-fives policies and are looking for a person who, as well as ensuring that high standards of child care are maintained, will extend and develop Langtry's links with the community and maximise the use of its resources.

You will lead and supervise an experienced staff team in providing a stimulating, safe and caring environment, to offer support and advice to parents where appropriate and take responsibility for administration and overall organisation.

Substantial experience in the care of young children and a relevant qualification (e.g. NNEB, COSW, CSS, Teachers Certificate) an advantage.

A commitment to the provision of a non-racist, non-sexist, multi-cultural service is essential. (Ref. 10/137/G.)

Application forms from and to be returned to: Director of Social Services, Wiltshire House, 358/364 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8BH, or telephone 01-837 5821 (Anascone) quoting appropriate ref. no. Closing date: 18th March, 1985.



Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, with equal opportunities for women, black/ethnic minorities, lesbians and gay men and people with disabilities, and regardless of marital status, age, creed/religion and unrelated criminal conviction. All posts are open for job-sharing.

Housing Department

HOUSING ADVISER
Scale 4/5 £6,555-£9,114

A vacancy exists within the Housing Advice Section for a Housing Adviser. The section provides a comprehensive service of advice and counselling to all comers in both the public and private sectors over the whole range of housing and related problems, and is also involved in research and specialist work.

The person appointed will be based at the Housing Advice Centre, and the ability to work under pressure and on his/her own initiative is essential.

Applicants should have experience in housing, social work, advice work or similar. Starting salary related to experience and/or qualifications within the above Staff Development Grade.

Generous disturbance allowances available in approved circumstances.

Write for an application form (and further details) to the Director of Manpower Services, Civic Centre, Civic Drive, Ipswich.

Closing Date: 13th March 1985.

Borough of IPSWICH

The Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer



THE ASSOCIATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE OFFICERS

GENERAL SECRETARY

Salary £10K (negotiable) plus car and fringe benefits.

The Association of National Health Service Officers is a certified trade union representing approximately 5,000 white-collar workers in the National Health Service.

We are looking for a highly motivated, caring trade unionist to represent and serve our membership. The location of head office is currently under review.

Informal enquiries about the post may be made direct to the current postholder, Mr D. C. J. Mower (Tel 0925 6712) or Mr D. J. Alleyway (Tel Leeds 450271), who can also provide a copy of the job description.

Written applications to be sent to Mr D. J. Alleyway, President, ANHSU, c/o Leeds FPC, AEU House, Bridge Street, Leeds LS2 7BB.

GREENWICH MENCAP

with the London Borough of Greenwich and London and Quadrant Housing Trust

DEPUTY PROJECT MANAGER

£8,523 (non-resident)

Eight people with a mental handicap will live at 28 Vanbrugh Hill, SE3, from mid-1985, with support from professional staff (non-resident but with sleeping-in duties) and CSVs.

An energetic and committed person is wanted to work with the Project Manager providing guidance for staff and CSVs, and support to residents and their families.

For further information and an application form please contact Mrs F. McRobert, 14 Croon's Hill Grove, Greenwich, London SE10 8HB. Tel 01-858 2198 between 9 am-2 pm only. Closing date: Monday, 18th March, 1985.



COULD YOU FIND

TEACHERS, MEDICS, AGRICULTURISTS, MINISTERS, SECRETARIES...

to work with overseas Churches in serving their local communities? The Overseas Division urgently needs an

OVERSEAS SERVICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

to help recruit, select and prepare these people — and to share in making Overseas Division policy

Contract: Up to six years.

Salary: Not less than £7,500 plus housing and season ticket.

Further details from The General Secretary, Methodist Church Overseas Division, 25 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JR. Tel: 01-935 2541. Application forms to be in by 14th March 1985.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

Management and Central Services Division

Administrative Trainee

Up to £8,577 per annum — scale 1/4

The Management and Central Services Division undertakes a wide range of functions including printing, purchasing, maintenance, hall lettings and management services, and we are looking for someone wishing to pursue or further their career in Administration.

Initially you would be responsible for the administration of building repairs to office accommodation, including updating and monitoring work expenditure on the costing system, recording works required, monitoring their progress and collating statistics and dealing with queries and complaints. A wide variety of interesting administrative work across other functions of the Division will be available to broaden the experience of the successful candidate.

Ideally, you should be numerate and enthusiastic, and the possession of suitable educational qualifications would be highly desirable.

For further details and an application form write to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (Personnel), Town Hall Extension, King Street, Hammersmith, London W8 8JU, Tel 01-741 0804 (24 hours), quoting Ref CM85. Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

Graduate Trainee Accountants

For Summer 1985. Commencing salary circa £7,500 pa

IF YOU HAVE
* Or expect a 1st/2nd Class Honours Degree (any subject);
* A strong commitment to the Public Sector;
* Drive and ambition to become a qualified Accountant;
* A flexible attitude;
* Self-confidence and initiative.

WE OFFER
* Excellent prospects for progression;
* First-class professional training;
* A structured programme of practical training;
* A challenging and stimulating work environment;
* The use of advanced computer techniques.

Further details and an application form from: Director of Finance, Town Hall, King Street, Hammersmith W8 8JU, Tel 01-741 3020 ext 223. Please quote Ref FAADT.005.S.

Hammersmith & Fulham
An Equal Opportunity Employer

Assistant Chief Environmental Health Officer

Salary £15,915 — £16,944

Applications are invited for this second-tier post. The Environmental Health Department is a separate Department, the Chief Officer being a member of the Management Team. The postholder will be directly responsible to the Chief Officer for the management of the Residential Premises Group, for House and Area Improvements, the Administrative and Clerical Support Unit and will deputise for him in his absence.

Applicants must be qualified Environmental Health Officers with a proven track record in Environmental Health management.

Essential user car allowance is payable and a generous relocation package is available. (Ref. D4.)

Application forms and further details from Head of Manpower Services, Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, BR1 3UH. Tel: 01-290 0324 (24-hour answering service).

Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

Bromley

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Property Services —

Building Surveying Division

AREA MANAGER

Salary: P.O. 35-38: £10,716 — £11,582

Area Office, Westleigh, Preston

The person appointed will be responsible for the proper execution of the professional, technical and administrative procedures and duties involved in the maintenance of the County building stock within the area, and ensuring that policy and other directives issued from both Central and Zone Offices are carried out.

Applicants should be Associate Members of the RICS (Building Surveying Division) or taking the RICS examinations and/or equivalent practical experience with a minimum qualification TEC Higher Certificate or Diploma.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from the Department of Property Services, Central Services Section (Staff Management), P.O. Box 26, County Hall, Preston PR1 8RE. Telephone: Preston (0772) 252271.

Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

ADVICE/ RESETTLEMENT WORKER
CENTRAL LONDON HOUSING ADVISORY SERVICE

Central London Housing Advisory Service was established in 1979 to give housing advice to single people sleeping rough and living in direct access hostels in central London. Advice is given mainly in housing surgeries in hostels and day centres. The workers also provide back up support and assistance with resettlement where required.

CLHAS is looking for someone to assist in the expansion of the service provided and to develop new ways of presenting housing advice information to hostel residents, staff and homeless people. We are hoping to expand our service to women's hostels in the near future. The new worker will work co-operatively with the other team member in all aspects of the Project's work.

Experience of giving housing advice in some capacity is essential and a driving licence would be an advantage. Salary s.p. 28 (£9,780 including London Weighting). 25 days Annual Leave. 35 hours per week — flexible.

Application forms and further details from CLHAS, 16-18 Stratton Ground, London SW1P 2EP. Closing date 22nd March 1985.

CLHAS is funded by the GLC and is an equal opportunities employer.

CAMDEN RECYCLING LIMITED

A REGISTERED CHARITY requires a

MANAGER

Camden Recycling is a 50-place Community programme training project funded by the Manpower Services Commission and supported by Camden Council and located in London WC1. We renovate/repair unwanted furniture and electrical goods and are currently expanding our range of services to the community.

The Manager is responsible for all aspects of managing the project and will be supported by a team of seven supervisory staff. Administrative and personal management skills and a knowledge of financial procedures are essential. Experience of training issues affecting the voluntary sector and the ability to motivate staff and trainees are also important.

Salary £10,400.

Please apply with full cv to: Norman Beddington, Camden Recycling Limited, Cockpit Yard, Northampton Street, London WC1. Telephone 01-242 0157

Closing date: 12 March.

An equal opportunity employer. Job sharing considered

2 COMMUNITY SOCIAL WORKERS

Post 1 — Working with the Asian Community

Post 2 — Working with the Afro-Caribbean Community

Salary: £7,065-£10,107

Location: Gloucester

Applications, which will be positively welcomed from ethnic minority groups, are invited from qualified social workers for these new posts which are Section II funded.

Candidates should have relevant knowledge and experience of working with one of the above Communities as well as an understanding of their culture, language and religion. For the Asian Community post fluency in the Gujarati language and a knowledge of Islam is also required.

Although these are social work posts some experience of community work would be valuable. Much of the work, especially in the short term, will be to do with individual problem solving, however there will also be opportunities to develop longer-term innovative work in terms of help and support to community groups. A full current driving licence (car) is essential, and a car allowance will be paid. Assistance towards re-location expenses will also be paid in appropriate circumstances.

For further information please contact Mr. P. S. Lloyd, Team Leader or Ms. G. Robinson, Senior Social Work Practitioner, on Gloucester (0452) 27553.

Application forms and job descriptions, (please state which post you are interested in), from Director of Social Services, Bearland Wing, Shire Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TR. Tel. Gloucester (0452) 21444 ext. 550.

Gloucestershire County Council

Equal Opportunities Employer

Due to the integration of our Personnel Services, two new posts have arisen at Levensden Hospital, Abbots Langley.

ASSISTANT PERSONNEL OFFICER

The successful applicant will be part of a team providing a comprehensive Personnel Service for the entire Mental Handicap Unit.

The post-holder will deputise for the Personnel Officer when necessary and be responsible for advising Management on any Industrial Relations queries. He/she will also assist in designing training programmes as well as playing an important role in the current review of the Personnel function within the Unit. Candidates must have a minimum of 12 months experience in Personnel Management, and will be expected to progress towards a professional qualification. National Health Service experience although desirable is not essential. Salary: up to £9,580 inc.

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

The person appointed will be developing new recruitment and selection procedures necessitated by the recent joining of the Personnel Services, whilst at the same dealing with the day-to-day running of the department. This will include keeping records of terms and conditions of service and other Personnel matters, dealing with the existing recruitment and selection procedures and giving routine advice to Managers. Applicants must be graduates and although no previous experience is necessary, the degree must be appropriate and have included industrial placements. Salary: up to £6,074 inc. For an informal visit for either post, contact Maggie Boyle, at the address below. For application forms and job descriptions write to: Maggie Boyle, Acting Unit Personnel Officer, Levensden Hospital, Abbots Langley, Telephone (0823) 574000, Extension 14. Closing date for completed applications: March 15, 1985.

* Also required: Part-time Resource Officer in Health Education. Salary up to £3,360, hours negotiable. For further details telephone The District Personnel Department on (0823) 46306. Ext. 290.

SOUTH WEST HERTS

INNER CITY ACTION ON DRUGS (North London)

An exciting new initiative in Islington, whose Management Committee has representatives from local charities, statutory and voluntary agencies and the London Borough of Islington require a

PROJECTS DEVELOPMENT WORKER

We are looking for an all rounder who will be able to co-ordinate the preparatory work for a Community Drug Team and for a Rehabilitation Hostel.

The successful applicant will preferably be someone who has worked in the drug field, but not essentially so. She/he must have a good knowledge of funding for voluntary agencies, and will be able to demonstrate good organisational abilities.

A fixed term contract of one year will be offered to the successful candidate, salary £10,248 (SO1) inclusive of London Weighting. It is envisaged that the Development Worker will become part of the permanent staff of the projects.

For further details please contact Giampi Alhadeff on 837-2778.

Closing date: March 15th.

ICAD is an Equal Opportunities Employer

PHONE-AID NORTH TYNESIDE

SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER

SALARY: Scale 5 £7,524 to £8,262

(Salary under review)

This recently established project, which is funded by the Inner Area Programme, is seeking a full-time Officer to be responsible for the day-to-day management and running of the service, initially for a period of up to 3 years.

This Borough-wide service, which is based in North Shields, gives advice by telephone and personal visits to disabled people, carers, and professional workers on the wide range of cash benefits, services, facilities and sources of help available to people with any form of disability. It is essential that applicants have experience in advice and information giving and also of the needs of disabled people. Knowledge of the benefits available would also be essential.

For application form and further details, please contact Ms. Beryl Pain, Social Services Department, Central Office Citadel East, Killingsworth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE12 0YB. Telephone (091) 2682567.

Previous applicants need not re-apply.

Closing date: Friday 15th March, 1985.

PROJECT LEADER

required from late May for a multi-purpose dispersed residential project for ex-offenders and others in trouble. Relevant qualification and/or experience essential. A non-residential post, starting salary £8,712 (under review).

Closing date: March 27th, 1985.

Write or phone for job description to: The Oakfields Project, New North Road, Exeter, Devon. Tel: (0392) 72395.

The project is a member of Stonham Housing Association, which is an equal opportunities employer.

CIRCLE TRUST NEW CROSS CLUB

requires a

CLUB/OUTREACH WORKER

The New Cross branch of the Circle Trust runs an evening club and several supportive housing schemes for homeless and isolated people. The club provides social activities and support for its members — many of whom have now settled in their own homes — and also provides a day centre for those who are unable to leave their homes. The club/outreach worker is required primarily to maintain and develop links with potential referring agencies, particularly the club's own housing project.

She also shares club facilities with other staff. The staff needs collective structure and stability to be able to share the work with single homeless people and/or community work would be an advantage.

An application has been made for funding to make this into a full-time post. The results of this application may not be known for several months.

Salary NUC scale 5 £7,524 + £1,248 outer London weighting pro-rata.

The post has two years orbital and funding. Closing date: 15th March 1985. Application forms and further information from 308 New Cross Road, London, SE14 Tel 01-691 3301.

An equal opportunities statement is currently being discussed with a view to implementing it as policy.

MANCHESTER 061-832 7200

DIRECTORATE OF HOUSING SERVICES

Housing Strategy and Information Officer

£13,983-£15,015

The Strategy and Information Unit has been restructured to meet the needs of an expanding department committed to providing an effective and efficient housing service to the people of the borough. The Unit will be led by the Strategy and Information Officer who is expected to play a major part in ensuring that the Directorate and Housing Committee are provided with policy, performance and research advice and that the public is kept aware of what the Housing Department is doing. The main responsibilities include: Collection, analysis and presentation of policy and management information for staff, Housing Committee and the public. Presenting regular performance data for the Housing Performance Monitoring and Budgeting Sub-Committee. The development of Housing Investment and other strategies. Making substantial input to all borough planning activities. Supervision and co-ordination of training within the Department. Publicity for initiatives within the service and responses to legislation and other external information. Supervision of research and survey projects and liaison with researchers in other bodies. Liaison with and monitoring of Housing Association activity in Greenwich. Applicants should have a good grounding in housing from both a practical and an academic point of view. The person appointed will be expected to work closely with all members of the departmental management team and Councilors, and be able to suggest innovation and to monitor the effectiveness of the many changes which are taking place in Greenwich housing.

HOUSING DIRECTORATE RACE UNIT

The Race Unit is being created in the Housing Directorate to improve the access to and quality of the Housing Service to ethnic minorities, to ensure equality of opportunity and treatment and positive support and consultation through the development of links with the black community and the removal of any practices and attitudes which may result in disadvantage. It is particularly important that the Race Units being set up in different Departments of the Council, work cohesively within the overall framework of programmes devised together with the Central Race Unit. The Housing Race Unit will work closely with the Council's Central Race Unit in the Community Affairs Section and Race Units in other departments, in the development and implementation of the Council's overall Race Strategy, particularly in the areas of employment opportunity and positive action.

Race Relations Adviser (Housing)

£11,916-£12,900

Will be responsible to the Assistant Director of Housing Services (Central) for supervising the work of the Unit and contributing to the joint working of Race Relations staff throughout the Council. The person will promote equality of treatment in housing, establish ethnic monitoring and record-keeping procedures, carry out research on race issues and recommend changes in policy and procedures where necessary. An awareness of the current debate on Race and Housing is essential, combined with the ability to lead a team of workers. Of particular importance are the continued initiation and development of links with ethnic minority groups monitoring the Housing Committee's policies on racial harassment, and the development of a skilled race advisory and training capability in the Directorate. We are seeking someone with Housing or Local Government background, allied to a good record of community and race relations work. Applicants must be resourceful, aware people, persuasive but at the same time conciliatory and enthusiastic about working in a Service continually in the public eye.

Assistant Race Relations Advisers (Housing) 2 Posts

£10,034-£10,764

Will work with the Race Relations Adviser. They will be particularly concerned with the development of links with the ethnic minority community and the establishment of effective means of consultation so the Housing policies and procedures ensure equality of treatment for users of the Housing Service. Equally important will be the ability to establish links with those sections of the Housing Directorate in daily contact with the public to support and to advise, guide and train them on race matters. Again a Housing and Local Government background would be helpful, but more important is a record of community and race relations work, possession of communication skills and the ability to think clearly. Application form from Director of Housing Services, London Borough of Greenwich, Peggy Middleton House, 50 Woolwich New Road, Woolwich, London, SE18 6HQ. Tel: 01-854 8888 Ext. 3781.

DIRECTORATE OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Deputy Supervisor

£9,771-£10,764

Required at Woolwich Dockyard Adult Training Centre, SE18, a purpose-built Centre providing social education and skill development for 80 people with a mental handicap, fifteen of whom are cared for in the Special Care Unit. We are looking for an experienced and qualified person (DTMHA or CSS/COSW) who has a progressive approach, good organising ability and is able to offer support and guidance to staff in the day to day running of the Centre. The post is a key part of the management team. The person appointed will have responsibility for some administration, be involved in programme planning, supervision of staff and be required to harness the skills of teaching staff and to promote high professional standards. He/she will also be expected to deputise for the manager in his absence. For further information telephone the Supervisor, Tom Lowell on 317 5338. Application form from Director of Social Services, London Borough of Greenwich Peggy Middleton House, 50 Woolwich New Road, Woolwich, London, SE18 6HQ. Tel: 01-854 8888 Ext. 3073.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

Senior Assistant—Management Services

£11,916-£12,900

Greenwich is currently forging ahead with a development programme that will radically change the way in which it delivers its services. Management Services, with its Council-wide brief is at the forefront of these changes—offering the skills of organisational development, design and implementation of advanced systems, and productivity services. If you think you have something to offer a hardworking unit, the basic commonsense to turn theory into practice—we would like to hear from you. Experience across the range of Management Services disciplines would be a distinct advantage. Applicants must be a member of the Institute of Management Services (or possess a relevant degree) in addition to three years relevant experience. Application form from Chief Executive, London Borough of Greenwich, Peggy Middleton House, 50 Woolwich New Road, Woolwich, London SE18 6HQ. Tel: 01-854 8888 Ext. 2034. Closing date: 15th March, 1985. THE COUNCIL POSITIVELY WELCOMES APPLICATIONS FROM WOMEN, ETHNIC MINORITIES AND DISABLED PEOPLE.

GREENWICH
People and Services First

SENIOR GROUP SERVICES OFFICER

£12,243-£13,326

The person appointed will be responsible to the Assistant Director (Field Services) for the operation and control of the following services: Home Help, Day Care, Lunch Club, Handicapped Persons' and Meals Transport, Day Care of Children and Day Care of the Elderly, which have a total workforce of approximately 2,000. The Senior Group Services Officer should have a knowledge and grasp of good management practice in the area of personal social services, as well as a commitment to the development of the services to meet changing needs and policies. The duties and responsibilities of the post are currently under review, and the appointment will be subject to variations stemming from that review. The successful applicant must hold a suitable administrative or professional qualification. Previous applicants will be reconsidered automatically. Application forms, returnable by 15th March, 1985, available from the Director of Personnel and Management Services, P.O. Box 55, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool, L69 2DH (051-227 3811, Ext. 708).

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications from women, ethnic minorities, disabled people, and those of any race, sex, marital status or disability.

LIVERPOOL
A Socialist Council

PROJECT MANAGER

Salary £8,400

Southall Community Projects Committee Limited now urgently require a person with proven Management skills to manage a 66 workers agency in Southall and Northolt. (Closing date 13th March, 1985).

For further details write to: Mrs. F. Soames, 4-12 Regent Street, London SW1. (with self-addressed envelope).

Cleghorn Housing Association Ltd. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Following a period of rapid expansion in the Association's work, the Management Committee has been reviewing internal structures and has decided to create a new post of Executive Director. This will be a key position within the Association, responsible for policy formulation and advice on the future development of the Association. He/she will require to have very substantial working experience at a senior management level, either in Housing Associations or in other Housing Agencies. In particular, experience in forward planning and financial management will be essential requirements. A professional qualification in housing or a related field would be a distinct advantage. Cleghorn is the only community-based Housing Association in Dundee, with a substantial number of properties already in Management, and an active development programme of new build and rehabilitation projects. The salary scale for the post is within the range £12,000 to £16,512, with placing on the scale to reflect previous experience and qualifications. A detailed job description and further information about the Association is available from: The Secretary, Cleghorn Housing Association, 21 Bedford Street, DUNDEE, Tel: (0892) 28571.

to whom written application giving age, qualifications, and full details of working experience should be sent to arrive not later than Friday, 15th March, 1985. Informal enquiries may be directed to the Chairman of the Management Committee, Mr. M. Edgar, whose business telephone number is (0892) 22261, Ext. 48.

Cleghorn is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications from women, ethnic minorities, disabled people, and those of any race, sex, marital status or disability.

LIVERPOOL
A Socialist Council

AGE CONCERN HAMMERSMITH & FULHAM FIELDWORKER

(APS £9,780 - £10,382 inc. London Weighting)

We require a Fieldworker to complete a small staff team. The fieldworker will develop new activities and support existing services in one part of the borough and have particular responsibility for all Age Concern information services. Experience of welfare rights and community development is needed. For further information 'phone Brian Jones, or write for job description and application form to ACH & F, 37 Manby Road, London W14. Tel: 01-693 5581. Closing date 18 March 1985. ACH & F is an equal opportunities employer.

SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING ADVISORY SERVICE

CARE IN THE COMMUNITY:

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FOR PRIORITY CARE GROUPS

SNHAS is a charity providing advice, training and consultancy to agencies who provide special needs housing. We wish to appoint an additional

HOUSING ADVISER

to join our existing team of three to meet demand from statutory agencies for our services to assist with the re-housing of priority care groups into the community from long-stay hospitals. The work will focus on Lewisham, and North Southwark Health Authority whose housing requirements prompted this pilot project.

Applicants should have experience of housing development either in the voluntary or statutory sector, particularly special projects. An understanding of staff support and management issues would be advantageous.

The postholder will have two office bases: one with the Health Authority near London Bridge and SNHAS's offices at Victoria.

Salary: PO1 Point 38 £12,810 (inc. LW) + 5% per dependent child (max. 3) and non-contributory pension scheme.

For informal discussions and application form, contact Ian Diamant or Penelope Seager on 01-222 5844. Address: 16-18 Strutton Ground, London SW1.

Closing date: 15th March 1985. Interviews: 25th March 1985.

Willingborough County Council Social Services

Senior Social Worker

(Qualifying Family Care) £10,404-£10,925 p.a.

A qualified and experienced Social Worker (male or female) is required for this new post at North East Area Office, which will enable adoption work to become Area based. The postholder will be responsible for the management of the Fostering and Adoption Work of the Area, the supervision of staff, and the leadership of the Black Fostering Project. The area is an inner city area and committed to open fostering practice. It has developed its own group work method of foster parent assessment, and there is considerable involvement of area social workers in fostering practice. The person appointed will need substantial experience in child care, particularly relating to foster placement work and have a strong commitment to promote Black Child Care issues and to develop the service for Black children in care. Knowledge and experience in the field of substitute family care for Afro Caribbean children will be a considerable advantage. Relocation expenses where appropriate. For further information contact Margaret McGlade or John Thom on Nottingham (0602) 508211 Ext. 297 or Ext. 308. Requests for application form and job description should be made in writing to the Staffing Section, Social Services Department at County Hall, Nottingham. Closing date 15 March. Please quote ref: JW961/110. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISER

£10,000 pa

Volunteer Organiser required for South London Collective, to recruit, support and co-ordinate local people participating in the Settlements projects and initiating new community groups in North Peckham. Funding promised for one year. We are an equal opportunities employer and welcome applicants regardless of age, sex, racial origin, sexual orientation, family responsibility or disability (sorry, inadequate facilities for wheelchair users). £10,000 per annum (incl. London Weighting). Forty days' paid leave. For application form and job description contact Pitt Street Community Hall, 191 East Surrey Road, SE15 5PP. Tel: 01-701 0835. Closing date: Monday, 25th March, 1985.

PRISON REFORM TRUST

RESEARCHER

Three month contract to prepare report on prison rules in Britain and Europe. Salary £3,750 p.a. Application on or by Monday, 18th March, to Catherine Gray, Prison Reform Trust, Nuffield Lodge, Peckham Park, London SE11 4HS, from whom further information is available.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

The Department is progressive in the use of modern computing techniques and micro-computers. The main initiative currently being undertaken involves the development of systems and techniques for clinical and ward budgeting.

We are now looking for two people to join the Management Accounting Team, which provides financial information and advice over a wide spectrum both internally and to management at all levels.

Senior Management Accountant

Scale 14 £10,450 - £12,572 p.a. inc.

This is a supervisory post assisting the Principal Assistant Treasurer in the co-ordination of the section and also ensuring that Managers and Unit Management Teams receive a high standard of relevant financial information and advice.

You will need to be a qualified (or nearly qualified) accountant with relevant experience.

Assistant Management Accountant

Scale 4 £8,360 - £10,054 p.a. inc.

You will assist the team providing a full range of financial management accounting information and advice. This will give you a good background, and in fact, as a result of our excellent training, we were able to promote our existing Assistant Management Accountant.

So, if you have at least two years accounting experience and are working towards an accounting qualification why not find out more about this post?

Both posts are based at the Treasurer's Department in Edmonton, London, N18. Phil Roberts, Principal Assistant Treasurer, will be pleased to discuss the posts with prospective candidates on 01-803 1444.

Job description and application form may be obtained from the District Personnel Officer, Mountford House, The Green, London W15. Tel: 01-888 1081, ext. 107. Closing date: 18th March, 1985.

Haringey HEALTH AUTHORITY

HIGHBURY ROUNDHOUSE YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE

The Roundhouse is a voluntary organisation in a multi-racial area. Currently the staff group at the centre does not reflect this. We are committed to developing anti-racist practices. All workers, who report to the voluntary management committee, are encouraged to participate in making decisions and carrying out policy. We have two vacancies:

ASSISTANT

COORDINATOR/ADMINISTRATOR

helps in the running and administration of the Roundhouse. The successful applicant will support the activities of groups including pensioners, children, youth and cultural activities. Work is centred-based and outreach with a wide range of responsibilities. Experience in community organisations, especially in the voluntary sector, will be considered more important than formal qualifications.

FINANCE WORKER

is part-time (12½ hours per week) post dealing with the finances on day-to-day basis. This includes salaries and wages, book-keeping, taxation and VAT returns, grant applications and financial reporting to the treasurer and management committee. We are looking for a person with proven experience in these areas.

For both posts applicants should have a knowledge of the position of black and minority groups and of the effects of racism. Salary: Assistant Coordinator: £7,841 p.a. Finance Worker: £3,000 p.a.

Telephone inquiries are welcome, please phone 01-359 5916 or call into the Centre.

Application forms and job descriptions from: The Highbury Roundhouse, 71 Ronald Road, London N18. Closing date is Wednesday, 13th March 1985.

Short-listed applicants will be invited to visit the centre, to obtain further information, on Wednesday, 20th March.

Personal interviewing will take place on Saturday, 23rd March.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF BURY

PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER

(DEVELOPMENT CONTROL)

SCALE 4-8 £5555 - £9114

(Plus Essential Users Car Allowance)

This post, which is within one of the three Area Teams of the Development Control Section, offers an excellent opportunity to gain experience of development control work in a Metropolitan Authority. Applicants must hold, or be studying for, the Final examinations of the R.T.P.I. or hold an appropriate degree or diploma giving exemption from the First Examination of the R.T.P.I.

Forms of application obtainable from and returnable to the Chief Executive's Department, Town Hall, Bury BL9 0SW (Telephone 061-746 0000 Ext. 9 or 11) by the 4th April 1985.

Applicants should have a clean current driving licence.

Please write or phone for further details and an application form to: Joan Wain, New Midland Housing Association Ltd, 136 Hamstead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham B20 2ER. (021) 551 7701. Closing date: 8th March 1985.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER LOW COST HOME OWNERSHIP

Salary Range: (£6,639-£7,434)

New Midland Housing Association based in Handsworth is active in the low cost home ownership field in the North Birmingham area. With particular emphasis on improvement for sale. The Association is also involved in the new Transferable Discount scheme and the management of a Co-ownership (Equity Sharing) development. This is an excellent opportunity to broaden your experience in this new area of housing work. The job will involve finding suitable properties and prospective purchasers and the local office of the Housing Corporation as well as the preparation of publicity and promotional material about the Association's activities. The successful applicant is likely to be over 25 years of age, educated to 'A' level standard or above, and to have at least 2½ years experience in the property or the Housing Association field. Numeracy, communication skills and the ability to relate to a wide range of people will be important. Applicants should have a clean current driving licence.

Please write or phone for further details and an application form to: Joan Wain, New Midland Housing Association Ltd, 136 Hamstead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham B20 2ER. (021) 551 7701. Closing date: 8th March 1985.

Psychiatric Social Worker

Part-time. £9,756 to £11,307 pro rata

Required for 29½ hours per week at the Slough Family and Child Guidance Clinic based at the Slough Health Centre. The successful candidate will be part of a multi-disciplinary team working in the clinic and local schools. Applicants must have C.Q.S.W. plus relevant experience.

Application forms and further details from Miss P. Trafford, Principal Psychiatric Social Worker, Child Guidance Clinic, 26 Bath Road, Reading RG1 6NU. Telephone Reading 56831.

Deputy Officer-in-Charge

MIDDLE MANAGEMENT IN READING

£9,114 to £10,107

As a Deputy Officer-in-Charge of an elderly persons home you will be a key member of a management team of four. A high priority of the job will be to encourage resident participation in the running of the home, build up a recently started Key Worker Scheme and help introduce regular reviews of residents, as well as assisting in the development of staff supervision and training. A professional qualification like COSW or CSS and/or recent managerial experience in either residential care or related services for elderly people preferred. The Alice Burrows home is situated in West Reading with easy access to town centre and M4. The home is purpose built for up to 52 elderly people with a small unit for a group of physically handicapped residents. The position is non-residential, but accommodation may be available on a short term basis. For informal discussion contact Mrs Mytum, Officer-in-Charge, on Reading 56288. Application forms from Personnel Section, Social Services Department, Abbey Mill House, Abbey Square, Reading. Tel: Reading 566111. Ext. 500.

Assistant Officer-in-Charge

£7,716 to £8,454 inclusive (up to £9,012 if qualified)

If you are a dedicated and preferably qualified, Social Worker and/or have experience of caring for the elderly, this could be the career development opportunity you have been waiting for.

Ladybank is a purpose-built home in one of Bracknell's neighbourhood areas caring for up to 40 elderly residents where we are now looking for a capable, responsible and thoroughly committed person to join us.

You will be assisting the Officer-in-Charge in the day-to-day management of the home which is run on a 'group' living basis and provides every opportunity for residents to maintain their independence and dignity. We are looking for someone with organising skills and an innovative approach to trying out new ideas.

A 39 hour week is in operation worked on a rostered basis, including some evenings and weekends. Sleeping-in duties will also be necessary for which a payment of £10.00 per night will be made. Accommodation may be available in appropriate cases.

For an informal discussion please contact Wyn Gifford on Br. 58741. For application forms please contact Personnel Section, Social Services, Fitzwilliam House, Scimped Hill Lane, Bracknell, Berks. Telephone: Br. 425011.

Closing date for ALL posts: 18th March, 1985.

Royal County of Berkshire

COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL

Director of Social Services

£23,500-£25,500

Can you maintain our progress?

The City Council is seeking to appoint a Director of Social Services to succeed Tom White who will be leaving the authority in June to take up a senior appointment with a national voluntary organisation.

The Director will take charge of a Department with an established record of progress and innovation across its services. Coventry Social Services currently has a workforce of almost 3000 people and a gross budget of £25 million in 1985/6.

He/she will be expected to: - Ensure the progressive development of services - Advise the City Council on Social Services policy - Participate in the overall management of the authority

The person we are looking for will be a qualified social worker with significant senior management experience within a social services environment.

Interested applicants may telephone Tom White on Coventry (0203) 25555, extension 2032 for an informal discussion after 26th February.

Application forms and further details are available from the Head of Manpower Services, Room 57, Council House, Earl Street, Coventry CV1 5RR (telephone Coventry (0203) 25555, extension 2520) to whom they should be returned by 6th March, 1985.

an equal opportunity employer

PROJECT LEADER (Non-residential)

£10,725-£11,355 incl. ILW

IFEOMA "a good thing", is a residential project located in Clapham with six units in three flats, providing temporary accommodation together with much needed support and care for six young black single parents.

We are looking for someone with managerial experience in residential social work; working with a small team of committed staff in a pleasant environment. The successful candidate is likely to be imaginative, flexible, and have experience of work with "client group".

The Project Leader will be primarily responsible for developing and managing the work of the project.

For job description and application form please contact: Yvonne Ricketts, 441 Brixton Road, London SW9 8HE. Tel: 01-274 7722 ext 2389 or 01-274 7976 (24 hour answer phone).

Closing date: 14th March 1985.

This is a readvertisement and previous applicants need not apply.

CCRL is an equal opportunity employer.

EALING COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL

In conjunction with the Commission for Racial Equality require

COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICER (Policy Development)

We seek a person possessing a clear understanding of the complexities of institutional discrimination in the public sector and other large organisations, who can conduct research and formulate specific equal opportunity strategies.

SALARY £8,919 - £11,682. S.A.E. to Ealing Community Relations Council, 2 The Green, High Street, Ealing, W5 5DA. Telephone: 01-579 3861/2. For application form and details, to be returned by Monday, 11 March, 1985.

It's time to stand up and be counted

If you're a qualified youth and community worker or a teacher with youth experience, here's a chance to do something really worthwhile. Helping unemployed youth. We've established an Out-of-Work Centre in Forest Gate in London's East End. Jointly sponsored by the Borough of Newham and the Newham Community Renewal Programme, our Centre aims to provide recreation, counselling, literacy, numeracy and employment development for unemployed 16 to 25 year olds — primarily Afro-Caribbean young people. To make the Centre really tick we need a

Project Worker

— a dedicated, motivated individual who really cares. Someone who can communicate with — and understand — Afro-Caribbean youth on their terms.

Salary is on a scale JNC 4 (Points 1-5) £10,125 — £11,247 p.a. inc. London Weighting. So, if you're ready to put a bit more into Life we would like to hear from you. Ring Rosemary Finch on 01-534 4545, ext. 5732 or Paul Pagan on 01-471 1024 for an informal discussion. Or for further details and an application form telephone or write to the Director of Education, Education Offices, 379/383 High Street, Stratford, London E15 4PD, telephone 01-534 4545, ext. 5765. Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

Community Development Officer

SO2 £11,061 — £11,682 per annum (inclusive of London Weighting)

The Community Development Unit has a central role within the Council's services for the provision of advice and support to community groups and voluntary organisations, especially in relation to grant aid, and also supporting local community centres. In particular the Unit has an important role to play in assisting minority ethnic groups and supporting work around women's issues. We urgently require a Community Development Officer to join our multi-racial team to take particular responsibility for work in the geographical area that covers the west of the borough, as well as developing issue-based and anti-racist/anti-sexist borough-wide work.

There are significant Cypriot, Asian and African Caribbean minority ethnic communities within the borough, which are reflected in the multi-racial make-up of the Community Development Team. We are especially keen to receive applications from people with understanding and knowledge of black and minority ethnic communities. General experience of community work in an inner-city, multi-racial setting is essential. Energy, commitment and enthusiasm are just as important as paper qualifications. You will be concerned with the overall use of resources within your area and this will include responsibility for a number of community centres, as well as giving support to a range of community groups and projects.

You will not generally become involved in any intensive neighbourhood work, but will liaise closely with community workers from other departments and the voluntary sector to identify and respond to particular needs.

For further details and application form contact Angela O'Connor on 01-851 5000, ext. 3525. Closing date for applications 15th March, 1985.

Haringey

Progress with humanity

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

shope HOUSING ASSOCIATION (BIRMINGHAM)

has merged its Housing Management and Development Departments into an integrated Housing Service.

To continue this important re-organisation we need to appoint a

HOUSING SERVICES MANAGER

Salary: £10,104 (equivalent S.O.1)

The Housing Services Manager is a key post in an Association with a reputation for successful innovation in inner city housing schemes. He or she will be responsible for a small acquisition and development programme. This involves both new build and improvement schemes and requires liaison with consultants, contractors and funding bodies. The Housing Services Manager is equally involved in the principles and direction of housing management. Reporting to the Assistant Director (Housing Services), the Housing Services Manager will join an experienced staff team, and will probably have worked both in traditional Associations housing management and development departments, though not necessarily yet at senior management level.

Write, with full details of your career to date, to Chris Wadhwa, 1 Albert Street, Birmingham, B4 7TX, quoting reference G5. Detailed Job Description and latest Annual Report sent on request. Closing date 22nd March 1985.

Shope is an equal opportunities employer.

Would you like to spend a little of your time helping mentally handicapped people?

We are looking for PART-TIME CARE WORKERS who can work EARLY MORNINGS, EVENINGS AND WEEKENDS in our homes for mentally handicapped people at ALNWICK CLOSE, E16 (approximately 25 hours per week).

Duties include assisting the Home Leader and Senior Case Workers in helping mentally handicapped people to acquire new skills and to lead an independent life in their own home at Alnwick Close. Encouraging mentally handicapped people on shopping trips and various outings will also occur.

Previous experience in this kind of work will be an advantage although not necessary. We are looking for people with the will, drive, initiative and enthusiasm to help mentally handicapped people live their lives to the full.

Job Descriptions and application forms are available from: Mrs J. S. Hawkins, Staff Officer to the Director of Nursing Services, Plaster House, Sarsden Street, Plaster R13 SEN. Tel: 01-472 7001. Closing date for applications Monday, 18th March 1985.

NEWHAM HEALTH AUTHORITY

COURSES

ASTON UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Part-Time/Full-Time - October Intake
MSc in Personal Management
Doctoral Programme
Master of Business Administration
MSc in Public Sector Management
Aston University, Birmingham B4 7TU
021-359 3011

Are you involved in the Textiles and Clothing Industry?

On March 22nd and 23rd, Nottingham hosts a national conference on local authority action for textiles and clothing. Conference speakers will include national politicians, trades unionists and representatives of local authorities. The conference will be of great interest to all those involved in the creation and protection of jobs in the industry. To book a place at the conference or for further information contact Peter Tordoff on Nottingham 0532 423234 or write to him at the Employment and Economic Development Unit, City House, 100 Broad Street, Nottingham NG1 1BS.

LARA COMMUNITY CENTRE Clapham Junction SW11

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

For its well established Community Centre. Responsibilities would include initiating new ideas and activities, working with current users of the centre (eg. nursery, teachers, youth and pensioners' groups), encouraging users to get more involved in the centre, and setting up a group to monitor housing repairs in the area. Previous experience important.

Hours: 25 weekly
Salary: Scale 5 NJC
Closing date: 23rd March, 1985

For further details contact Helen Jordan, LARA Community Centre, 220 St John's Hill, SW11.

Applications invited from people regardless of race, sex or nationality.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WORKER Plymouth
£7,866-£8,595 (JNC 3L)
We are looking to develop community initiatives aimed at children, young people and families to improve their living conditions. Not only to cover maternity leave but could be a permanent position. Closing date: 22nd March 1985. Application form and job description from: Mrs Kelly, Blackfriars Settlement Youth Project, 44 Nelson Square, London SE1 0QA.

WOLVERHAMPTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Social Services Department SOCIAL WORKER HOSPITAL TEAM

Salary Scale Level 3 £9,477 — £10,716

Applications are invited from qualified Social Workers with at least two years post-qualification experience to join the team based initially in the Royal Hospital which has 310 acute beds, outpatients and accident and emergency departments. The hospital also has radiotherapy and cobalt units for treatment of cancer sufferers from the Wolverhampton area and nearby local authorities.

The successful applicant will be mainly responsible for work originating from medical and surgical wards and departments and therefore the ability to make skilful assessments and the confidence to pursue short-term work with people in crisis is essential. The person appointed will be part of an Acute Team of 6 Social Workers and 2 Social Work Assistants with a Senior Social Worker, operating within a larger hospital Social Work Department, with teams serving psychiatric/geriatric and paediatric specialties.

For informal discussion, please telephone Brian Hadley, Area Officer (Wolverhampton 732255 Ext 2715) or Mungo Duggan, Assistant Area Officer (Ext 2718).

SOCIAL WORKER NORTH EAST AREA

Salary Level 3 £9,477 — £10,716

We are committed to community based social work within a defined neighbourhood. We are seeking to expand activities in our 'patch houses' using innovative methods to complement individual work with all client groups. Workloads are generic but reflect interests in particular areas and team members are encouraged to develop resources through project work.

We believe in team work and are looking for someone to contribute skill and enthusiasm to work in this deprived area.

If you are qualified, with two years post-qualification experience, please telephone or visit us for an informal discussion.

To contact us telephone Trevor Stockton or Chris Stewart on 0902 795431.

Application forms and job descriptions from Director of Social Services, Civic Centre, Wolverhampton. Closing date 13th March 1985.

Wolverhampton Council welcomes applications from all sections of the community irrespective of an individual's sex, ethnic origin or colour and from people with disabilities who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

WOLVERHAMPTON the pace setter

WPHT is a multi-regional Association with over 3,000 tenants. All functions, apart from finance, are decentralised.

AREA HOUSING MANAGER — HARINGEY

£10,485 — £12,651 including London Weighting

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Regional Director for the full range of management and maintenance functions for 500 new build and rehabilitated units in Haringey, where there are a further 24 units in development. A management/maintenance office team of 5, together with 7 estate staff, assists the Area Manager and therefore proven managerial experience, as well as a suitable professional qualification, is required.

He/she will work closely with our local in-house Architects Team and Area Development Manager.

For application form and job description, please apply to:

Mrs. H. Martin, Prospect House, Wykott Manor, Darnley Lane, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 2QW Tel: Potters Bar 575585

wpht HOUSING ASSOCIATION

PROJECT OFFICER

Milton Keynes

Salary: 1st year £6,500, 2nd year £6,800 3rd year £7,100

British Waterways Board wish to appoint a Canal Project Officer for the Milton Keynes length of the Grand Union Canal. The post presents a unique opportunity to become closely involved with promoting the recreational use of the canal and initiating improvements.

The appointment is for a maximum of three years with a starting salary of £6,500. Accommodation may be available.

Please write for an application form to the Personnel Manager (South), British Waterways Board, Willow Grange, Church Road, Watford, quoting Ref 28/32.

Closing date: 13th March, 1985.

British Waterways Board

BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT YOUTH PROJECT

has the following full-time vacancies to complete a team of four:

1. Black Neighbourhood Youth Worker (Afro-Caribbean or Asian) (This post falls within Section 5 of the Race Relations Act 1976)

Main tasks will include: 1. Developing the use of the centre; 2. Developing work with young black people; 3. Organising after-school events with young people; 4. Face to face sessions with young people; 5. Maintaining/developing links with the community; 6. Organising play schemes.

Experience of working with young people and a commitment to young people's participation are essential. Diving an advantage.

Salary scale 3L (if qualified).

To share in the day-to-day organisation of the project — typical essential salary scale 3L.

TYNEMOUTH HOUSING AND CENTRE LTD. HOUSING AID WORKER

experienced in Casework, to assist in running and developing Housing Aid Services in the North East region.

Salary scale £7288 to £9511.

For further details, please telephone: Pat Waterfield on Newcastle upon Tyne (0632) 323778 or write to: 33 Great Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 1J2

More Public Appointments appear on page 25

Research Officer

(Ref SP/3558/A)

Salary £9,780 — £11,355 per annum inclusive

A number of vacancies have arisen for Research Officers in the Directorate of Social Services. Our programme this year has included studies of One Parent Families, Group Social Work, Luncheon Club use, a 'Fostering Shop', Home Care Patch Teams and the impact of Inner City partnership schemes on the black community in Lambeth.

Research Officers are responsible for preparing detailed proposals, choosing the appropriate Methodology, carrying out the research, analysing the results, writing reports and presenting the research findings. In addition, they undertake development work aimed at gaining acceptance of the research results within the Directorate. This requires active membership of a range of working parties. Research Officers will have the opportunity of working jointly with others in a team approach, or sometimes individually on their own projects.

We are looking for applicants from a range of backgrounds with a good grounding of Social Research Methods and Statistics. Ability to demonstrate research experience and application of research skills is essential. A degree or equivalent in one of the social sciences or a related discipline is desirable, as is familiarity with the use of computers and data analysis and an interest in information technology. Given our commitment to promoting equality of opportunity and combating racial disadvantage, Research Officers are also expected to have an understanding of the social conditions and ways of life of black and other disadvantaged groups in Lambeth and Inner Cities generally.

Previous applicants need not apply again as they will be considered automatically.

The premises are adapted for wheelchair access.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

For application forms and job descriptions please telephone 01-627 0554. For further discussion please contact: Vinod Kumar, Senior Research and Development Officer, on 01-720 0220, ext. 463, or write to the Recruitment Section, Directorate of Social Services, Room 500, 81 Clapham High Street, SW4.

Closing date: 15th March, 1985.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

LAMBETH SERVICES WELL WORTH DEFENDING

SOLO CO-OPERATIVE Housing Services Limited

is a service agency for housing co-operatives throughout North London. We employ 16 people at our Keness Town Office with equal pay and equal responsibility. We need

TWO DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

One permanent and one locum post. The locum post to end November 1985 but with possibility of extension to permanent post.

We are looking for people with experience of developing housing schemes mainly using Housing Association Grant. They must have the commitment and enthusiasm to work closely with members of housing co-operatives and the ability to work largely unsupervised in a non-hierarchical work team.

Also, because of Maternity Leave, we need a

TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATOR

(until March 1986)

Experience of working with committees preferred. It would be a distinct advantage if you have knowledge of either housing co-operatives, the responsibilities of a company secretary, microcomputers or personnel management. You must have a methodical and informed approach to office organisation and a proven ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing.

Salary: £12,116 for each post (under review).

WE HAVE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES POLICY

For job description and application form to be returned by 25th March 1985, please contact:

Roy Leigh, SCLS Limited, 233A Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2JT (Tel: 267 2005/6)

FIELD STAFF SUPERVISOR

KENT/E. SUSSEX

We are looking for an Area Supervisor based in Kent or East Sussex to motivate and lead a multi-functional team of fund-raisers and volunteers. This challenging position has arisen due to new developments within the Charity's Fund-Raising Division. In particular the team would carry out an educational and fund-raising programme, recruit and encourage local groups and organise community collections.

The Supervisor will have a minimum of two years experience in a supervisory position, possibly with field staff, and will be results orientated. Some experience of fund-raising methods, public speaking or media work would be an advantage. Maturity, initiative and imagination are essential together with an ability to get along with people of all types and ages.

Some evening work is inevitable and a telephone at home and a clean driving licence are essential.

Salary: £7515+ and a car is provided.

Please send full C.V. to Chris Gibbs, quoting ref CP/84/10, Help the Aged, St James's Walk, London EC1R 0BE.

Help the Aged

SOUTH WEST THAMES REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL OFFICER

(Scale 9)

Salary: £8744 — £10738 per annum

Plus £1042 per annum London Weighting

Career post for an enthusiastic, professional professional with flair and ability to run a busy Headquarters Office, for all staff employed directly by the RHA, and to bring about wider aspects of the Regional Personnel Division are important, and interest in training particularly useful as there is a recognised need to expand this function for a variety of staff.

Experience in the personnel function, I.P.M. (or alternative appropriate) qualification essential.

Application forms and job descriptions available from Headquarters Personnel Office, South West Thames Regional Health Authority, 4 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 3JF. Tel: 01-822 8611 ext. 843. Please quote reference 9025.

Closing date for applications 15th March 1985.

THE LAW CENTRES FEDERATION

the national body for all UK Law Centres

requires a

DEVELOPMENT/LIAISON WORKER

for London

This is a new post, funded by the GLC until May 1985. The job involves support for existing Law Centres and helping to start new ones.

The London office is predominantly staffed by white workers and is therefore under-representative of our service to black people. (Section 36 (1) of the Race Relations Act applies).

Job share welcome.

Closing date 21 March 1985. Application form/job description available from Rachel, LCF, Duckhouse House, 18 Warren St, W1P 5DP. Tel: 01-387 0570.

INTERESTED IN INFLUENCING SOCIAL POLICY?

We are looking for a

CO-ORDINATOR (Social Policy Initiatives)

(based in Kennington, South London)

The Children's Society is a Christian, voluntary, progressive, social work organisation and we are aware that at both local and national levels there are issues of social policy affecting children, families, and communities with which we should be concerned in an influential way.

We need someone with experience in the social welfare field who has the ability to grasp issues, to collect and collate relevant information and to act as an advocate in the political process.

This new post is a responsible one which will enable the Society to present well argued cases in order to effect change.

Adequate administrative and consultative resources will be available. Competitive salary.

For application form/job description apply to: Miss C. W. Stone, Director, Church of England Children's Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London SE11 4DD. (Large s.a.e. appreciated).

Closing date: 22nd March 1985.

PROJECT LEADER

SOUTHBANK COMMUNITY PROJECT, TEESSIDE

Salary: £9,477-£11,025

(With performance assessment at £10,107)

CAN YOU WORK — with imagination and innovation? independently? co-operatively with a wide range of people and agencies?

THEN READ ON —

We are establishing, with the support of the Local Authority, a project on Teesside to work in and alongside the community. The project reflects a commitment to the value of community work as an intervention, intended to start and sustain community activity, which will contribute to the welfare of children and families. The area is experiencing many economic and social difficulties, but retains a strong and vital sense of community. It is a challenging and interesting place to work.

The Project Leader will be responsible for establishing and developing this two worker project. He/she will implement policy, undertake evaluation, budget control, and represent the project to formal agencies. Applications are invited from experienced community workers, with a professional understanding of the role, and able to articulate his principles.

For informal discussion contact Jenny Goodband, Principal Officer (0904) 27808.

For application form please write (enclosing large s.a.e.) to: Church of England Children's Society, Regional Office, 37 Flaxmange, York YO1 4AP.

The Society is a Christian organisation which seeks in staff a readiness to grow in Christian faith and life.

The Children's Society

Development Officer

The NUS is seeking to sell the point of development work with Student Unions.

The successful candidate will be expected to undertake research work and case work giving direct assistance to Student Unions. The postholder will be expected to work closely with the Regional network. Experience of the student movement would be a distinct advantage.

The post is based at NUS HQ.

Holidays: 21 days rising to 31 days, plus 2 weeks Christmas closure, plus statutory days. A 35 hour week, some overtime may be necessary.

Salary is on the scale of £7,704-£9,904 inclusive of London Weighting (maximum entry point is £8,504). The salary is currently under review.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 7th March 1985.

Applications from Glynis Robinson, Personnel, National Union of Students, 481 Holloway Road, London, N7, Tel: 01-472 8908.

NUS is striving to be an equal opportunities employer.

NUS

LEEDS SHAFESBURY PROJECT

An independent project working with single homeless require a

CO-ORDINATOR

SO1-SO2 — £9,477 — £11,025 pa.

The Leeds Shaftesbury project was set up in 1981 to re-house single homeless people into supported accommodation. The project re-houses residents from a number of hostels in Leeds.

The project offers support to people in preparation for the move and longer term, with a view to them living independently.

The staff team comprises 9 workers. The Co-ordinator will be responsible for negotiating with funding authorities. The support and training of staff: Liaison with statutory and non-statutory groups and project development.

This post is funded under the Inner City Programme, conditions of service are broadly in line with the local authority.

Application form and job description can be obtained from: Sylvia Walker, Leeds Shaftesbury Project, The Basement, Oxford Place Methodist Church, Leeds LS1 3AK. Tel: Leeds (0532) 450267.

Closing date: Friday, 22nd March.

CHEERFUL ENERGETIC ASSISTANT

required to help in running group of private nursing homes for the elderly.

Experience preferred. Knowledge of D.H.S.S. benefits advantage. Good salary + car + 5 weeks holiday.

Apply with C.V. to:

Miss C. Trimble,
1 Birdhurst Road,
South Croydon,
Surrey.

If you want to work in the Public Services... you'll find the widest range of jobs in The Guardian every Wednesday. Whatever you do, from Architect to Youth Worker, you could find the next rung of the ladder any Wednesday in The Guardian.

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE GUARDIAN

PAUL BROWN on a gulf between Greens and Government

Waste not, want not

GREENPEACE dumped five tons of mud from the Ravensglass estuary in Cumbria on the doorstep of the Department of Environment in London yesterday to draw attention to the continuing discharge of radioactive waste into the Irish Sea. The action also focused on the whole issue of nuclear waste, and the difference of opinion between groups like Greenpeace and the Government on how to deal with it.

Currently, the spectre of being chosen as a site for a nuclear waste dump causes communities in the Thames Valley to form groups to protect themselves. They look to groups like Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth for expert help. So far, reassuring noises from the nuclear industry, backed by a £1 million advertising campaign, have done nothing to quieten their alarm. But they are uncertain about how to protect themselves.

The Government's view is that the managed disposal of nuclear waste is safe and inevitable, and a geologically suitable site must be found. But the Greens ask protesters to reject this. They do not even accept that it is necessary to produce most of the waste.

The controversy stems from the main source of the waste, the giant reprocessing plant at Sellafield (formerly Windscale). Figures produced by the Central Electricity Generating Board at the Sizewell inquiry make the Green case. For every four cubic metres of nuclear waste brought out of a power station, Sellafield produces 2.5 cubic metres of high-level waste, 60 cubic metres of intermediate-level waste, and 600 cubic metres of low-level waste.

Greenpeace, which has campaigned for the closure of the Sellafield works because it wants to stop the pollution of the Irish Sea with plutonium and other radioactive substances, and these figures support both that campaign and that against dumping. Along with Friends of the Earth, they have long said that dry storage of nuclear waste is the answer to the industry's problems until a way is found of neutralising radioactivity caused by the nuclear process.

If reprocessing stopped, then the volume of waste produced could be managed well into the next century and the business of waste disposal could be avoided.

Mr Peter Wilkinson, Director of Greenpeace, who has won much support from other European nations in his campaign to stop the Sellafield discharges on the strength of his organisation's technical papers, is resigned

to a long struggle. "It is hard to convince people in the Home Counties that the Government that they voted in may have got something as fundamental as nuclear waste management wrong. At a meeting in Bedford, a very successful anti-dumping campaign said all groups against waste disposal should join together to become Britain Against Nuclear Dumping, but it was too fundamental a point. The fall in house prices, loss of jobs, and the dangers of low-level radiation to their children are the arguments which get to them, but they are merely arguments to move it somewhere else."

The Nuclear Industries Radioactive Waste Executive, formed to get rid of the nuclear industry's waste, do not accept any of the Greens' argument. It talks about industrial nuclear waste and a safe disposal site as essential. The Government, despite bland assurances, is in no doubt of its difficulties. Although it says it hopes to have a low-level "depository" opened by 1991, it has already warned submarine bases to make provision for 20 years storage rather than ten.

Aside from the arguments that we do not need to make the waste at all, many scientists think that Government assurances about safety of radioactivity are not necessarily right. Evidence presented to the Australian Royal Commission sitting in London, recently, said that the international bodies that set safety limits for the industry may not be "independent" as the Government suggests. Experts on them have links either with the nuclear industry or Government or industry-funded research at the universities. The Greens pushing the opposing view recognise themselves as anti-nuclear.

The Australian Commission heard that the British Government was being told as early as 1952 that all radioactivity was harmful. International bodies set up by pro-nuclear governments then suggested radioactivity "limits" for workers which implied that lower levels were safe.

It has taken 30 years for that assumption to be questioned openly. As Mr Wilkinson puts it: "Our main battle is education. If we can get our ideas across to people so they question the Government's assumptions, then we might still stop the dumping. If not, then the Government will win by setting one community against the other and not have to answer the question of whether to dump, but where."



Mrs Thatcher and friend: not shooting down the American dream

Star spangled banter



Peter Jenkins

by next year the US will be wanting to carry out tests which will be, at the very least, of dubious legality under the treaty.

Three: That the SDI will undermine deterrence in a number of ways. It will delude people into believing that there is an escape from the dilemma of the nuclear age — and from the cost of providing deterrent defences. By offering the illusion of invulnerability it will provide the temptation to launch a first strike. Deployment of missile defences by the Soviets would undermine the credibility of NATO's strategy of a "flexible response" which rests on the threat of a nuclear response to an overwhelming conventional assault. The credibility of the British and French deterrents, and public support for them, would be eroded for the same reasons.

Four: That the SDI, far from resulting in a reduction in the number of offensive

weapons, will result in a great burgeoning of the arms race. If defences, say, 50 per cent effective were deployed by one side, the other would increase its offensive capability by 50 per cent. The more effective the defences, the greater the number of missiles required to overwhelm them. Not only that but the defensive weapons themselves would probably be vulnerable to killer satellites, which would mean another twist to the spiral. In any case they would not be effective against cruise missiles which can fly in beneath their gaze and require a further panoply of hideously expensive air defences.

To this list we should add two further concerns, no less important. The first is that this American insistence on the Star Wars programme will be clever enough to pro-negotiations due to open in Geneva next month on reductions both in strategic systems and the intermediate,

European-based cruise, Pershing and SS-20's. Arms control and East-West dialogue would be the practical casualties of what is probably a technological fantasy.

Alternatively, the Soviets will be clever enough to propose substantial reductions in their offensive weapons in exchange for a Star Wars embargo. This would be attractive to European public opinion, but the Americans say "no" and there are new tensions within the alliance.

A second concern is about the economic consequences of Star Wars. A Congress running scared of the stupendous US budget deficit will be searching for cuts in the President's huge defence budget. If it votes the \$26 billion for Star Wars over the next five years, it may seek still harder for economies elsewhere.

It will be ages before anti-missile weapons are ready for deployment — not until the mid-nineties. The star warriors may have the upper hand in Washington now, but the battles within the administration are only just beginning.

The Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the arms controllers may prevail over the Pentagon people. Mrs Reagan and her White House favourites may succeed in persuading the President he would do better to find a place in history as the man who signed a disarmament deal with Moscow than as the man who launched the arms race into outer space.

This leaves the British Government with a tricky hand to play. If the Americans are going to be encouraged privately to do a deal in Geneva, their early negotiating positions will have to be supported publicly. Star Wars is their chief negotiating chip. The star warriors can claim, with a good deal of justice, that without SDI the Russians would not now be back at the negotiating table.

President Reagan's prospectus for ridding the world of nuclear weapons appealed powerfully to basic American instincts honed by history. It presents a vision of safety and superiority free at last from the contaminating world. It said an H-bomb would be replaced by a technology to technology and revived the old American faith that there isn't anything which can't be done. It held out the hope that manifest destiny regained after the nuclear fall.

Europeans are not given to such extravagant hopes. Their history teaches different lessons. Looking across the Atlantic now, they see the United States exercising a manifest technological superiority they see a million tourists flashing over-valued dollars. The widening Atlantic is now opening once more into a gap between the peoples; there is a risk of a de-coupling of public opinions. Star Wars is beyond the means and beyond the wildest dreams of Europe. We are only at the beginning of the troubles it will cause.

SOME intense arguments within the Government preceded the Prime Minister's visit to Washington last week. What was she to say on the subject of her friend the President's dream of rendering nuclear weapons "imminent and obsolete"?

Mrs Thatcher was ready to give positive endorsement to the Star Wars research programme. She had been persuaded that the Soviet researches into anti-missile technology were extensive and must be matched. The logic of that position was that the 1972 ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missile) Treaty would have to be re-negotiated if it was not to be abrogated.

The contrary position — strenuously argued by the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine — was to urge the United States to be prepared to negotiate on Star Wars research in the context of the Geneva disarmament talks. That position implied a firm stand on the ABM Treaty which should be re-affirmed before too great a technological and political momentum built up against it.

This important argument ended in a compromise. The fact that Mr Heseltine was permitted to accompany her on her triumphant progress to the American capital was, perhaps, a part of it. She won the enthusiastic applause of Congress for her endorsement of the Star Wars research programme, but in the small print of her text did not depart substantially from the position enshrined in the four points agreed at Camp David. She neatly coded the British misgivings about the President's initiative in a quotation from Winston Churchill: "Be careful above all things not to let go of nuclear weapons until you are sure, and more than sure, that other means of preserving the peace are in your hands."

Mrs Thatcher's first instincts on any subject are seldom a reliable guide to the policy subsequently adopted. She appears to have taken some initial persuading to take the critical position, she took at Camp David in December — and some more persuading to more or less hold to that line as she did last week. A good way of seeing what Whitehall really thinks about Star Wars is to look at the Camp David points and examine the fears which lie beneath them.

The four points are: 1. That the purpose of the United States and the West was not to achieve nuclear superiority but to maintain balance. 2. That in view of treaty obligations (ie the ABM Treaty) deployment of strategic defences would have to be a matter for negotiations. 3. That the overall aim was to enhance and not undermine deterrence. 4. That the aim of negotiations should be to reduce the offensive armoury on both sides.

These four points of assurance can be restated as four fears: One: That the purpose of the President's Str-

ategic Defence Initiative (SDI), or at least its effect, is to close the so-called "window of vulnerability" and, by protecting the US Minuteman force against the supposed danger of first strike, to restore the United States to a position of superiority. Then, of course, the Soviets would feel themselves to have a "window of vulnerability" and would act accordingly. The arms race would spiral upwards.

Two: That the US will in the end be driven to abrogate the ABM Treaty. The administration insists vigorously that it has no intention of doing so, but in Washington the star warriors talk openly of the treaty as if it were a dead letter. The Secretary for Defence, Mr Casper Weinberger, is on the record saying "I am ruling out the possibility of giving up a strategic defence either in the research stage or, if it becomes feasible, in the deployment stage." British experts believe that already

by next year the US will be wanting to carry out tests which will be, at the very least, of dubious legality under the treaty.

Three: That the SDI will undermine deterrence in a number of ways. It will delude people into believing that there is an escape from the dilemma of the nuclear age — and from the cost of providing deterrent defences. By offering the illusion of invulnerability it will provide the temptation to launch a first strike. Deployment of missile defences by the Soviets would undermine the credibility of NATO's strategy of a "flexible response" which rests on the threat of a nuclear response to an overwhelming conventional assault. The credibility of the British and French deterrents, and public support for them, would be eroded for the same reasons.

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RICHARD BOSTON on the great cheese robbery

De Sica's La Dolce Latte

LAST week ten armed men broke into a cheese factory in Parma and made off with a quantity of cheese with a street value of nearly a quarter of a million quid. Italian police say it was the biggest cheese robbery in the history of crime. It was not, of course, the biggest crime in the history of cheese. That was committed years ago by the major cheese producers, aided and abetted by the Milk Marketing Board and the supermarkets, who transformed the noble Cheddar into mousetrap, replacing the carefully-matured real thing wrapped in muslin with that soap-like substance that comes in slabs wrapped in cellophane.

The Cheddar criminals, who are still at large, must have been cheese. The Italian Great Cheese Robbers love it. I say this on the basis of no evidence other than that the cheese they stole was Parmesan. It is a cheese that has a value far beyond its price (steep though that is).

In 1688 when the Great Fire of London had been burning for two days, Samuel Pepys decided it was time to get out. A cautious man (in these matters, at least), he was worried that if the house survived the fire it might fall to looters, thieves or burglars. Accordingly he took all the sensible precautions as advised by the

police, locking everything up securely, cancelling the milk and the newspapers and so on. But with what he called his "Parmesan cheese" he took no chances at all. He buried it in the garden, along with his wine, and dug the lot up safely when he returned ten days later.

Parmesan is one of the three or four great cheeses of the world, along with Wensleydale, Stilton, Cheddar (real of course), Roquefort, Saint Nectaire, Camembert (if you can find a good one, which is almost impossible nowadays). Emmenthal and a few others (I realise that comes to more than three or four, but who cares?). The point is that the brain behind the Great Cheese Robbery in Parma knew what he was doing, and it must have been the summit of his career.

I imagine him being born in the slums of Naples at the end of the war. His name was, let us say, Franco Bolle (Italian for post-stamp). The part of his father is played by Anthony Quinn, his mother by Anna Magnani. We'd better have Vittorio de Sica directing this early scene, in which we see the young Franco go into a shop, cause a diversion and run out with a hundred grams of Bel Paese. One thing leads to another and soon he is pinching Ricotta, Mozzarella and even Gorgonzola.

His fame grows as he becomes yet more audacious. He strolls casually into a cheese shop, his eyes narrowed to the merest slits, and pulls out his sawn-off shot-gun (played by Alan Ladd). "All right, buster," he says in his thick Neapolitan accent. "Just be sensible and nobody'll get hurt. Now hand over the Dolce Latte, real slow."

The Polizia, the carabinieri and all the other many Italian forces of law and order are at a loss. A special Cheese Squad is formed, to no avail. They lay a trap for Franco on getting a tip-off that he's going to hit a kilo of Pecorina in Cantania. Instead he lifts three kilos of Provolone in Naples, not a hundred yards from the gutter in which he was born. Soon he is known as the Butch Cassidy of cheese.

By now he's in the big time, having risen swiftly through the ranks of the

criminal cheese fraternity. We will probably never know precisely what part he played in the Danish Blue Massacre in which Albert Camembert, Francesco (Welsh Rabbit) Fedele, Joe Straciatella, Dante Gabriele Risotto and at fewer than six members of the Pasta family were filled with more holes than a Gruyere. What we do know is that the very next day Franco was unanimously elected to the Godfather post of Capomaggiorino (or as we say in English) the Big Cheese.

I should have mentioned that Franco is played by Robert Redford, or Clint Eastwood, or Gerard Depardieu. Sylvester Stallone is too obvious. Dustin Hoffman might be all right. And we've got to find parts for Elsa Martinelli, Claudia Cardinale, Silvana Mangano and Marcello Mastroianni. I had no idea that making a film was so complicated. It's amazing how many things you have to think about at once. Incidentally, what happened to Monica Vitti? Perhaps she's still wandering aimlessly about that island in L'Aventura.

Anyway, back to the script, a s Franco (what about Alec Guinness or Peter Ustinov) calls together the heads of the cheese families of the whole of Italy and Sicily. Each in turn kisses the left shoe of the Capomaggiorino. Then he outlines his plan. They're going for the big one, El Gorgo (yes, I know that's Spanish, but we're aiming at an international audience). Not Gorgonzola this time, or Bel Paese or Ricotta or Mozzarella, but Parmesan. The heads of the families gasp their amazement. Nor is that all. Franco, the Napoleon of cheese crime, has come up with an idea of genius, a concept as different from breaking the safe of a High Street bank as from emptying the vaults of the Bank of England. (They're probably empty already, so change that to Fort Knox).

Cut out the middle man. Why rob shops when you can go straight to the wholesaler. Why rob the wholesaler when you can go straight to the manufacturer. Well, you know the rest. There hasn't been such an inspired crime since someone stole Sir Geoffrey Howe's trousers on a train.



DIARY

PONTING was, "Cathy Messiter almost certainly won't be. Williams was. The Observer may or may not be. Lord Lewin probably won't be. Yes, the Official Secrets Act is in a right old muddle at the moment. And yet the one person in the last three years to have passed on a real secret got away with a mild ticking off."

The person in question was a Wren stationed at Northwood, the headquarters of naval operations, during the Falklands war. The Wren was overheard by a colleague telling a friend in a pub the date troops would be landing at San Carlos — the crucial first invasion of the Falklands fighting.

Now this really was a secret — the sort that could lose lives. The matter was referred to the attention of both the DPP and the Attorney-General, even though they do not have direct jurisdiction in military matters. The law officers advised that she should be sacked. But then her former boss — a high ranking Marine — intervened and spoke up for her. Whereupon the girl was given her job back with a disapproving pat on the head. The MoD refused to comment on the incident yesterday.

MRS EDWINA CURRIE, the widow of the MP for Derbyshire S, has taken to scribbling frank messages on NUS leaflets about the miners' strike. On one she has scribbled: "Crab. But since you've never earned a living by writing, you would not know what a right-left-wing nonsense." On another she predicts a coal industry of 70 pits and 70,000 jobs. "And profitable, too."

READERS often ask for further details of Mr Bernard Ingham, the source closest to the Prime Minister. Indeed, there are those who even suggest that he does not exist since his utterances are without "fall" off the record, or credited to "a Whitehall source." It is to stamp once and for all on such rumours that today I publish, for the first time, conclusive evidence of the man.

THE first advice on the threat of AIDS posed by taking communion has been offered by the Bishop of Oxford. In a letter to a local canon he advises dipping the bread in the wine — or "intinction" as it is known in the trade.

JUST two days before the Queen visits the Times, another suspected case of legionnaires' disease — the third so far — has been reported among staff of the Sunday Times, whose building she will be visiting during the evening.

With the remarkable spirit, though, the staff at the Times ploughed on with a rehearsal of her visit yesterday, with the part of Her Majesty played by the editor, Mr Charles Douglas Home. A list of the members of the editorial staff who are to be introduced has been circulated, with the observation that it would be "more natural" if there are no "amateur photographers" in the working area.

One word of caution to Her Majesty if she is still intent on going ahead: chlorine had been added to the hot water system in a bid to kill off the germs so wash your hands before you go.

THE MIRROR is about to lose its second star columnist since Mr Maxwell arrived. Mr Peter Torg, its diary writer, is off to the Daily Star for untold riches.

ROMANIANS are currently celebrating 20 years of "light" under President Ceausescu. Light is in short supply at the moment, with power shortages causing nightly blackouts throughout the country and TV cut to two hours an evening. There is very little heat available and gas pressure is so low the cooking is difficult. Thus a new breed of Romanian jokes: What is the difference between the temperature outdoors and indoors? "Indoors you have to pay for it." In another, women tires of the queues and goes out to shoot the President. She returns even more dejected. "The queue outside the palace is even longer."

Alan Rusbridger



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If only central banks would be more irresponsible they might achieve more



NOTEBOOK

Edited by
Hamish McRae

ON ANY sensible assessment of the balance of probabilities that was not the turning point of the dollar. But

it felt like it.

We have been so dramatically, disastrophically wrong in calling the turn of the dollar that it is difficult to assert with any confidence that we are now seeing the final speculative blow-off that will complete the dollar's climb and mark the start of its plunge. But having been wrong so often before perhaps now one to the pain of being wrong again. One might as well, so to speak, be hung for a sheep as a lamb.

What you can safely say about yesterday's movement on the foreign exchanges is that the trading was extremely nervous. That you do not get a glimpse of the dollar against the German mark such as took place in the afternoon in Europe and continued in New York in the evening here unless there is something of a panic to unload the currency; and

that the judgement of the US Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, is enormously respected by the markets. On the last point, it looks very much as though it was Mr Volcker's testimony which swung the markets round, and altogether more helpful intervention than that of our Prime Minister who said that there was nothing much that could be done about the dollar.

In fact there was some central bank intervention yesterday which may well have helped a bit in altering sentiment. Fortunately the foreign exchanges were not listening to the House of Commons and they managed to ignore the Prime Minister's hand wringing — or was it hand-washing? — about our currency.

That much can be asserted with some confidence. The next bit is harder. For a jumpy, nervous market does

not of itself signify a change in direction. We should be on a spike outcrop short of the real summit. If the central banks had any self-confidence left they would now use this moment to intervene on a large scale in an attempt to turn yesterday's dip into something more significant. But their stocks of self-confidence, like their stocks of dollars have been severely depleted in recent weeks.

No, you cannot assume that the central banks will do the right thing. The reverse is more probable. Their bureaucratic instinct to try and maintain orderly markets runs counter to their need to do it to make mischief: to act in a random, occasionally perverse way to make life as miserable as possible for the speculators. Alas a sense of apparent irresponsibility and exuberance comes hard to

the central bank.

So the markets will probably have to inflict the pain upon themselves: the central banks cannot be relied upon to do it for them. Given this, the majority view that the dollar's speculative bubble is still to be burst may well be right.

On that view, the dollar will recover yesterday's setback and surge up to a new peak. That new peak may see sterling below \$1 for a moment or two. Then, at some future unspecified date there will be another surge which will indeed mark the final turning point, the moment from which the dollar's plunge takes place.

But the minority view that that folks, who it may alternatively be right... at last. What you can be quite sure of, is that when the dollar does finally turn it will be in hectic market conditions like yesterday's.

Full circle

CAN a (relatively) cheap pound enable Britain to recoup some ground as a basic industrial producer?

Yesterday saw some encouraging news from a company in a sector which many have argued Britain must inevitably vacate. The sector is textiles and the company Vantona Viyella.

The general point is a very simple one. Textiles have historically been the first sector in which emerging industrial nations have made their mark. Look at Britain's own industrial heritage; look at Japan after the Second World War; look at Hong Kong; look now at India. Each country has employed a textile base as a crucial manufacturing sector at a certain early stage of industrial development. Each (with the exception of India) has been squeezed out of the

sector as other cheaper labour countries have moved in.

But now the wheel has come full circle. We are a reasonably cheap labour country. Whether this is good, bad or indifferent is irrelevant. It is a fact. Where does this place us in textiles?

A year ago an interesting test case was set up. Vantona, run by Mr Davoud Alian, and which had made much of its money making military uniforms, took over that ravaged grande dame of the British rag trade, Carrington Viyella. We usually think of Viyella for its young fuzzy woolen shirts and those rather nice up-market children's tights, but in fact it represented a sizable chunk of what was left of the British textile industry. It was also virtually bust. Could Mr Alian achieve a rescue?

It was an extraordinarily important challenge most immediately for the people who worked for the company, but equally to establish a principle: it might be possible to rescue a company like that, given proper commercial skills and disciplines, and given the exchange rate. If it could not be turned round then we might as well give up and become Euro-bond traders or wallers or whatever.

Has it worked? Mercifully, as reported on page 24, the company has had an extremely successful year, and without shedding jobs on any large scale. It is actually taking on labour.

Perhaps the most intriguing question of all is why it took an outsider — for Mr Alian is Iranian — to show the established northern textile industry how to do its job. But that is a story for another day.

Second inquiry into proposed Dee takeover is not ruled out

OFT reconsiders Booker bid

By Mary Brasher

The Office of Fair Trading is considering the possibility of a second inquiry into the bid by Dee Corporation for Booker McConnell only a month after the Monopolies Commission cleared the original £233 million takeover.

The OFT is concerned that a £6.7 million deal announced last week by Booker to expand its cash and carry interests through the acquisition of Fitch Lovell's wholesale business may affect the conclusions of the MMC report.

Dee is currently making a second attempt to win control of Booker with a new bid valuing the group at £238 million. OFT concerns centre on the degree of competition that might exist if Dee succeeded in taking over Booker's enlarged wholesale interests.

"We are considering the implications of Booker's acquisition and are trying to decide if we should advise the Secretary of State whether there should be another inquiry because of the competition aspect," said a spokesman.

Such a move would be highly unusual and would not be welcomed by either side in the current takeover battle between Dee and Booker. Both companies believe that the Booker/Fitch deal makes little difference to the overall picture in the cash and carry trade and agree that the OFT's fears are groundless.

Booker director Mr Barry Skipper said that the acquisition represented a "golden nugget" for the group but that it would add only another 1.5 per cent to Booker's mar-

ket share and 13 depots to an existing network of 102. Booker is already the largest group in the UK wholesale grocery business, and the Fitch deal adds another £52 million to sales and an estimated £1 million to profits in a full year.

The Fitch depots are mainly in the south-west of England where Dee is poorly represented, so it is unlikely to revise Booker's original estimate of the Monopolies Commission of 30 locations where Dee and Booker are in direct competition.

Managing director Mr Jonathan Taylor said he believed the MMC report had already given a green light to consolidation in cash and carry and he would not welcome a new Monopolies reference. "As far as we are concerned

the MMC situation is over and done with and we are getting on with building a business and profits for the future."

The future of the wholesale business was a key area for consideration by the Monopolies Commission which spent six months looking at Dee's bid. However the report concluded that "Competition in cash and carry will continue to be strong enough for the merged company to need to pass on its customer most if not all of the benefits from improved terms it may obtain from manufacturers."

That conclusion echoed an earlier verdict in 1983, when the MMC cleared Dee's bid for Fitch Lovell saying the merger would not materially aggravate the existing imbalance between the bargaining power of food retailers and their suppliers.

Lawson 'cannot blame EEC'

By our Economics Staff

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Lawson, will not be able to blame the EEC if he decides to put VAT on items like newspaper adverts, children's clothes and building in his March 19 budget.

Mr Lawson said in a report which examines the pressure to extend VAT to six specific categories, the MPs conclude that no change is necessary since the EEC Commission's pressures result more from bureaucratic desire to harmonise tax regimes than a strong legal case.

The European Court would have to judge whether Britain's zero-rating was legal, though in the committee's

opinion it is. Even if the court decided against Britain, the categories of goods are small in number and the revenue from a 15 per cent rate would be limited to about £850 million a year.

The categories are live animals used for food (with other feeds), sewerage and water to businesses, newspaper advertisements and news services, fuel and power supplied to businesses, building (other than social housing), and industrial safety wear.

In the Treasury committee's view, these categories come within the possible exemptions allowed by article 28 of the Sixth Directive which allows the zero-rating in force in 1975 to continue "for clearly defined social reasons and for

the benefit of the final consumer."

The idea that some purchases of zero-rated goods did not benefit final consumers because they were made by traders is dismissed as "pedantic" since the cost or lack of it is certainly passed on to the consumer. "In our view, therefore, the Commission's objections are those of form, not of substance, and spring from a desire for harmonisation for its own sake," the report says.

The committee concludes that any change, if it is made, would be solely for domestic reasons. "The decision is a political one on which we make no judgement," a legal adviser to the Chancellor said for his own reasons.

Wilson travels for ICE

By our Trade Correspondent

THE FORMER Prime Minister, Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, is to visit China in May. He will be acting on behalf of the ICE-Group, a hitherto virtually unknown company which helps British firms to break into the Chinese market.

It is Lord Wilson's first directorship of a British company. He joined the board at the end of last month, but news of his ap-

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lloyd's raises limits

INDIVIDUAL Lloyd's names are to be allowed to write up to £1 million of business under a revision of the market's existing premium limits. The chairman, Mr Peter Miller, has written to agents stating that the current ceiling of £500,000 will be raised. The new maximum is expected to add around £300 million to Lloyd's overall capacity at a time when worldwide insurance business is staging a recovery.

The recently published Bird Committee document on Lloyd's membership recommended that individual premium limits be abolished but the proposal has found little favour with the Lloyd's authorities.

THE UK beer market has probably bottomed out, but there are as yet no grounds for forecasting a resumption of significant growth, the Brewers' Society chairman, Mr Ewart Boddington, said yesterday. The beer trade was being depressed by the persistently high level of unemployment and a "putative" level of taxation. The industry, which is planning to invest over £2 billion in pub development over the next three years, is urging the Chancellor to "leave beer alone" in the coming budget.

HONGKONG and Kowloon Wharf and Godown, the company controlled by Sir Y. K. Pao, yesterday raised its takeover bid for the shipping and property group, Wheelock (M298 million), to HK\$2.5 billion (£298 million), topping the rival HK\$2.4 billion offer from Falwy.

THE LONDON and Manchester Assurance group topped up its stake in Aitken Hume International with another 100,000 shares yesterday, taking it to 9.18 per cent. Aitken is in talks with Fleet Holdings, the Express newspaper group, over a possible "beneficial association."

THE FORD Motor Company yesterday won the largest contract ever awarded in the UK by a car hire company when A. V. Roe placed an order for a package of 7,000 vehicles, costing a total of £37 million.

BRITISH Caledonian Airways is seeking approval to launch the first non-stop air link between London and Tokyo, knocking almost three hours off the 14-hour flight time. BCal wants to introduce its service in spring, 1986, some months ahead of similar plans for non-stop flights by Japan Air Lines.

THE GOVERNMENT has given the all-clear for Harri-son and Crossfield's £107 million takeover bid for malsters and animal feedstuffs group, F&L. The Trade and Industry Secretary has decided not to refer the planned acquisition to the Monopolies Commission for investigation.

Reuters' shares fall as profits rise to £74m

By Maggie Brown

Reuters, the news and financial information agency, yesterday announced 1984 profits of £73 million, up 34 per cent on the previous year, and slightly ahead of the £70 million forecast when it was launched on the stock market last June. But the news greeted with a 10p fall in the share price, which closed the day at \$65p.

This was partly connected with confirmation from the Reuters board that it is paying a steep \$57.5 million for privately owned Rich Inc of Chicago, a designer of communications systems connecting workstations in the trading rooms of the big banks. All but \$2 million of the deal is in 14.67 million new Reuters "B" shares, giving the Rich family a near 45 per cent stake in Reuters. It gives Reuters a further valuable foothold in the US, where its business has been traditionally weakest.

But the Rich deal also serves to emphasise Reuters' uneven growth in 1984. Revenue from its Far East/Asia division rose by 36 per cent, to account for 27 per cent of the group.

Reuters Europe, its mainstay business area, saw revenue rise

29 per cent, accounting for 50 per cent of business. In contrast, North America, aided by the strong dollar, produced only a 20 per cent increase. Reuters' main problem in the US has been the poor performance of wire services to the depressed commodity sector, its traditional stronghold.

Rich, headed by Mr Jerome Rich, apparently had revenues of around \$35 million in its last independent trading year and pre-tax profits of \$4 million. Rich systems, which are highly customised, are installed in more than 100 offices, and of its 4,000 terminals in US dealing rooms some 80 per cent carry Reuters services.

Mr Nigel Judah, Reuters' financial director, says the company has a substantial cash pile of \$24 million at the year end, which gives it great scope for further takeovers: there is much searching, but nothing earmarked to follow on from Rich.

Turnover was £313 million, up 28 per cent, and the final dividend of 1.50 makes 2.50p in line with the prospectus. There has been no change in the 12.5 per cent "B" share stake held by the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority.

Dunlop pledge on trading details

By Margaret Pagnone, City Correspondent

Dunlop, under siege from the BTR group, yesterday assured shareholders that it is doing its best to publish up-to-date financial information and details of its revised reconstruction proposals as quickly as it can, and certainly by March 11.

The Dunlop promise came after BTR complained last week to the City Takeover Panel that the group had been dragging its feet in providing shareholders with enough trading information on which to judge its £33 million takeover bid.

But the panel said yesterday that it was satisfied that Dunlop fully intended giving shareholders necessary information and was aware of its obligations under the code. Dunlop has also accepted the ruling that if the information is not available by March 11, the 39th day following the BTR offer, then BTR will be given the right to extend its offer.

Dunlop's advisers, Hill Samuel, last night described BTR's tactics last week as a "scare" and that it had been working on current trading details with all Dunlop shareholders, while Mr Edwards, welcomed the panel's statement as a complete vindication of Dunlop's position.

"BTR has been conducting a campaign in recent weeks to intimidate Dunlop's shareholders into accepting BTR's absurdly low offer," Hill Samuel said.

"This campaign came to a head at the weekend when BTR's chairman, Sir Owen Green, alleged that Dunlop's reconstruction document, which was approved by the Stock Exchange, was in breach of the law. Dunlop lawyers have advised that this statement was defamatory."

The debt-ridden group added that BTR has only done itself harm by its use of ill-judged and inflammatory comments of this nature. "BTR's stance is indicative of its mounting frustration at its failure to secure Dunlop at a ludicrously low price. It is to be hoped it needs to massively increase its offer."

Dunlop's share price was unchanged yesterday at 43p with City opinion still deeply divided over whether BTR will have to increase its offer from 20p to win the battle.

A BTR spokesman said it had noted the panel's announcement. "We do not feel it is helpful to add anything to it except that, along no doubt with all Dunlop shareholders, we await further constructive information from Dunlop with interest."

ICI takes big stake in US seed producer

By James Ertelmann, Chemicals Correspondent

ICI threw its acquisition net deep into the American heartland yesterday when it took a substantial stake in one of the biggest seed producers in the United States.

The deal puts ICI into direct competition with other multinational corporations which are steadily increasing their control over the seed banks of the world's staple crops. They aim to reap profits by designing and patenting new superstrains of seeds whose yields and disease resistance will become irresistible to farmers.

ICI is acquiring a minority stake in the Garst Seed Company of Des Moines, Iowa, for an undisclosed sum. ICI would only disclose that Garst had sales revenue last year of about \$80 million.

Mr Stephen Garst, one of the general partners of the privately owned business, refused any information saying: "I don't want to tell our rivals just how big we are."

But competitors who know the US seeds business believe that ICI has paid at least \$20 million to take a near-controlling stake in Garst, which is the third largest producer of maize seed in America.

The oil giant, Shell, and large chemical and drug con-

glomerates like Ciba-Geigy, Sandoz and Pfizer, have all acquired big seed producers in recent years.

It is significant that ICI has clinched the deal through its agrochemicals division which is expanding fast to become the third largest pesticide producer in the United States. The chairman of the division, Mr Ronnie Hampel, believes that companies with heavy investment in conventional pesticides must look to the future by using genetic engineering skills to design the crop strains of the coming decades.

ICI has an excellent reputation for agricultural genetics but it lacked both the techniques and markets of a major seed producer. ICI narrowly failed last year in an attempt to buy the seed divisions of the Swedish group, Cado.

The Garst stake also underlines ICI's determination to tackle global markets in the United States across a wide range of activities. The company has not denied reports that it is negotiating with Genentech, the biggest and most profitable biotechnology company in the United States.

And a big increase in US earnings will help ICI to break the £1 billion profit barrier when it announces its 1984 results tomorrow.

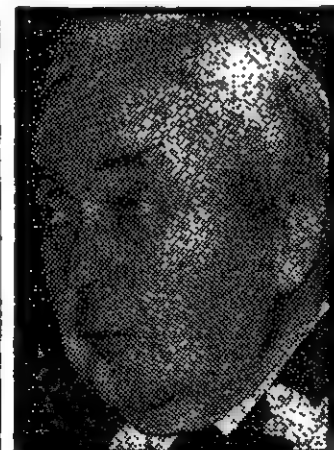
Oil off Wick for Texaco

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

Texaco yesterday announced that it had started to produce oil from the Highlander field, 180 miles east of Wick. Highlander is the latest of several fields which would have been economic to develop but for recent technological advances and the tax changes in the 1983 budget which have encouraged the oil companies to exploit them.

With reserves of only 35 million barrels, Highlander is too small to make it worthwhile building a special platform. So, with production at the Tartan field eight miles away starting to run down, Texaco is to use the platform which is already in operation there.

The oil in the Highlander field will be brought to the surface by an underwater production facility remotely controlled from the Tartan platform. The production facility, which will be capable of running up to 12 wells, is due to be installed during the summer. Until then, the production will come from remotely-controlled wellheads attached to wells drilled during the appraisal of the field.



Lord Wilson: off to China

pointment has only just leaked out.

ICE, founded four years ago, is run by Egyptian-born Mr Roger Shashoua. The company's particular speciality is advising clients on the transfer of technology and know-how through joint manufacturing agreements. It deals mostly with small and medium-sized firms.

A quite different approach will be taken by Lord Young, the Minister without Portfolio, who sets off today for two weeks in China at the head of what has been called the most distinguished trade delegation ever to leave Britain.

Lord Young has said that he hoped that telephoning was the way of the future. The Peking, Shanghai, and Canton before travelling on to Hong Kong, could clinch deals that will eventually be worth "billions."

Littlewoods on screen

By Margaret Pagnone, City Correspondent

Flicking the TV remote control from the comfort of the armchair to order the weekly shopping or the latest stereo model sounds too good to be true.

Gone are the hassles of nightmare Saturdays in endless queues, packed car parks, and fights with shop assistants and trolleys. Gone too, perhaps, the fun of shopping.

But Littlewoods, Britain's largest private retail group, thinks otherwise. Yesterday the group, also the country's second biggest mail order business, announced that it is launching a national television shopping service called "Shop TV".

The service kicks off in April and will be available to all of British Telecom's 50,000 Prestel subscribers. Littlewoods is offering some 260 electronic and electronic products, from fridges to washing machines, and his to

videos. It claims that these are all at "highly discounted" prices to the same goods sold through its mail order catalogues.

Other retailers to plug into the Prestel system in the London area include Debenhams; the giftware group Solution; Jenners; and the St Pauls Shopping Centre, which provides a service for several suppliers. Tesco has an experimental scheme in operation at Gateshead which is aimed mainly for the housebound and the elderly. Littlewoods believe it is the first to provide a national service.

An experimental teleshopping scheme in the West Midlands, with Prestel and Viewtel, last year proved extremely successful, drawing a large pool of residential subscribers. Carrefour, the hypermarket, joined in the scheme. Prestel and the two partners are due to publish the results of the scheme shortly.

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Yugoslavia and IMF in debt agreement

From Barney Petrovic in Belgrade

Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund have successfully concluded their talks in Belgrade to ease further negotiations with Belgrade's Western creditors.

There has been no official announcement so far on the two-week talks, and the agreement will be submitted to the IMF board and the Yugoslav Government for formal approval. Last week, Yugoslavia's top state and Communist Party leaders met to approve the deal without disclosing details.

But sources said these were aimed at Belgrade securing a one-year stand-by credit of about \$330 million to go into effect on April 1. The agreement gave the green light for talks in Paris on renegotiating Yugoslavia's near \$20 billion foreign debts with 14 Western governments, and with Japan and Kuwait; and for talks in London involving more than 600 Western commercial banks in London next month.

Western creditors have granted Yugoslavia a 90-day moratorium on the repayment of the credits for the first three months of this year to enable the negotiations to go on. But the deal placed a time squeeze on Belgrade.

The successful outcome of the talks raises prospects for a long-term rescheduling agreement to cover three to four years. Belgrade has agreed to certain tight terms, including a stronger financial discipline and putting the country's economy into order.

The terms of the agreement include Yugoslavia accepting higher, and the so-called real interest rates, which was the thorniest of all the issues. Under the original IMF demand, Yugoslavia would have had to impose a banking interest rate steadily rising to exceed the current rate of inflation by one per cent. The Yugoslavs had fiercely fought this demand, arguing, with some justification, that it could cause political and social problems.

Yugoslavia now suffers from Europe's highest inflation rate of over 60 per cent, and fears that unrestricted rises in prices, also demanded by the IMF, would cause three-figure inflation by the end of the year.

The problem has been apparently acknowledged by the IMF negotiators who also predicted some of Yugoslavia's major achievements in fulfilling its demands.

More Espley sell-offs

By Andrew Cornelius

The rescue of Espley Trust, the troubled property group formerly run by Midlands entrepreneur Mr Ron Shute, continued yesterday with news of a further £10.5 million asset sales.

Last week Espley shares were suspended at 15p on the stock market, for the second time this year, following a dispute with trustees of the company's loan stock who threatened to thwart the rescue by demanding payment in full.

Discussions to resolve the dispute go on as Espley continues to dispose of its assets to reduce borrowings, which reached more than £81 million when problems emerged last year.

The latest sales of Code, the group's Belgian subsidiary, the group's property investments in Sweden and Wakefield, have been successful, according to Espley a step closer.

The ultimate aim is to raise sufficient cash to rescue the two continuing Espley businesses, the Espley Trust, Espley Construction Group and its subsidiaries, and Howard Tenens Engines.

Merger approved

THE PROPOSED £900 million merger of P & O, the shipping and construction group, and Sterling Assurance Trust, was yesterday approved by SGT shareholders. Almost 90 per cent of SGT shareholders have approved the deal which Sir James Sterling, chairman of both groups, said "is the beginning of a new era."

Britain doesn't need Reaganomics



ECONOMICS AGENDA

Geoffrey Dicks

A NUMBER of commentators are suggesting that UK economic policy should emulate that of the United States. They argue that the American combination of a loose budget and tight money has delivered both rapid growth and low inflation.

In this view fiscal policy, by cutting taxes and expanding the budget deficit, is responsible for the rapid growth of output and employment, while monetary policy, acting through high interest rates and a strong dollar, has kept inflation firmly under control.

The corollary is simple: the Chancellor should eagerly embrace these two strands of Reaganomics in order to set the UK on a low-inflation high-growth path.

There are at least three persuasive counter-arguments. In the first place, there is no reason why a policy which has "worked" in another country will work in the UK.

Secondly, there are those who would doubt the claims of its supporters that Reaganomics has "worked". Even if it is admitted that the policy has had short-term benefits, critics might argue that the costs have still to be met.

How, after all, is the Administration to cope with the prospect of a \$300 billion budget deficit, lacking almost identifiably or what will be the effects of measures (draconian cuts in expenditure or higher taxes) which will make a significant impact on the deficit?



It is worth, at this stage, analysing exactly how Reaganomics has "worked". In particular the phenomenon of the strength of the dollar needs explaining. The boost from fiscal policy, which has greatly expanded domestic demand, implies that, even at full employment, the US will still have a budget deficit. In other words, it is now structural.

In turn, this means that US inflation will be higher than in other countries whose budget deficit is zero or small because the big deficit would continue to pump in demand even at full employment. However, monetary policy, under Paul Volcker and constitutionally independent Federal Reserve, is likely to remain tight, so that the rise in domestic prices is contained. It follows that the imbalance produced by the combination of structural budget deficits and tight monetary policy can only be removed by an appreciating exchange rate.

That is, under tight monetary policy, the exchange rate, which is a relative price, performs a resource allocation role: it "crowds out" demand going to the trading sector to accommodate the excess demand in the domestic sector generated by loose fiscal policy. As a result US exports have fallen and imports have risen 30 per cent in the last year.

The resulting current account deficit — estimated at a record \$100 billion in 1984 — has to be financed by capital flows which are attracted by the expectation of higher real returns on US assets. Thus, measured in a common currency (dollars) US prices are currently rising faster than competitors' even though domestic monetary policy keeps US inflation below the world average.

The third, telling objection to Reaganomics in a UK context is that it has already been tried and found lacking. The electoral programmes on which the Conservatives were elected in 1979 and Mr Reagan in 1980 were strikingly similar. Income tax was to be cut, thereby inducing beneficial supply-side effects, and public expenditure, with the exception of defence, strictly reined back. The net effect would be a reduction in public borrowing — Mr Reagan originally promised a balanced budget — which would enable the tight monetary targets necessary for lower inflation to be met without placing undue pressure on interest rates.

In the event the outturns in the UK in 1979-81 and the US from 1981 onwards, though parallel, failed to meet their pre-stated objectives. In particular public spending proved hard to cut, with the result that the budget deficit rose rapidly and high interest rates were required to stem the growth of the money supply.

Thus in the UK in 1980/81 the PSBR reached £13 billion, or 5.4 per cent of GDP. Minimum Lending Rate was raised to 17 per cent and yet sterling rose 17 per cent. On the foreign exchange sterling rose to £2.40.

The consequences therefore of the UK's first attempt at Reaganomics — introduced admittedly against a background of rapidly rising oil prices and world recession — was to produce in the UK a far deeper recession than that experienced elsewhere.

The combination of (unintended) fiscal laxity and monetary stringency which pushed the pound up with disastrous effects on industry was largely to blame. Indeed, the recovery in UK output, which predates that in either the US or Europe, stems from the Budget of 1981 which tightened fiscal policy thereby enabling both interest rates and sterling to decline from previous very high levels.

All the evidence shows that fiscal expansions in the UK have a poor track record. To combine expansion with tight money is unlikely to prove different.

Geoffrey Dicks is the editor of the London Business School's Economic Outlook.

Channel race turns into a two-horse contest

NatWest makes its choice between rival plans as decision time approaches. Andrew Cornelius reports

NATIONAL Westminster Bank yesterday threw its weight behind the Channel Tunnel Group, one of the two rival consortia to emerge as favourites to build a cross-Channel link, as the project nudges closer to reality.

The timing of NatWest's announcement is vital. It completes two months of frenetic repositioning by the major groups bidding to build a Channel link and comes a matter of weeks before a joint Anglo-French Government working party is due to publish guidelines for the project.

Senior officials from the UK and French transport departments met in London this week to hammer out the final details of the guidelines which bidders will have to meet to stand a chance of winning the prestigious Channel contract.

Channel Tunnel Group includes leading construction groups like Wimpey, Balfour Beatty, Costain and Tarmac, and has already enlisted considerable City support for its £2 billion project to build a twin-bore rail tunnel across the Channel. Robert Fleming & Co and Morgan Grenfell, two of London's top merchant banks, have advised individual members of the group since 1980. NatWest said yesterday that it would undertake the role of both bankers and financial advisers to the project.

Last year NatWest joined the Midland Bank and a group of three French banks in a study of the economics of building a Channel link which plunged firms for the CTG style twin-bore tunnel as the only scheme which could be sensibly funded by the private sector.

Mr Colin Stannard, who heads NatWest's development projects division, said he was now confident that the Channel link would be built. This reinforces the view held by Sir Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House and head of the rival EuroRoute consortium, that: "Either the project will be given the go-ahead this year or not this century."

Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand of France are both keen advocates of the project, tempted by the mouthwatering prospect of tens of thousands of new jobs in both countries which would begin to emerge in vital pre-election periods for both leaders.

Grands Travaux de Marseille, two of the biggest industrial companies in France.

EuroRoute plans to build a bridge and tunnel link which will cost £4.5 billion at today's prices. Funds for the scheme would be raised by a huge British Telecom-style share issue on both sides of the Channel.

Critics of the scheme argue that it is double the cost of the CTG scheme, and that the technical difficulties of the proposed seven-mile bridge to an artificial island, 11 miles of prefabricated tunnel and another four-mile bridge to the French coast are insurmountable. Sir Nigel maintains that the technology is proven and offers 100,000 new jobs in the steel, construction and shipbuilding industries.

However, both groups agree that they could begin work on the project almost immediately once given the go-ahead. CTG has put together a speeded-up scheme which could be completed within 4½ years of winning government approval. EuroRoute could complete its crossing within seven years.

The timescale anticipated by the two contenders assumes that legislation will be passed by both governments — including a political guarantee that the project will not be shelved by future governments — sometime in 1986.

If the Anglo-French government study is finished on time, guidelines should be sent to the various contenders next month. Assuming a six-month period for detailed submissions to be produced by the bidders, and then a period of further consultation by government, legislation could start working its way through Parliament in spring of next year. This could pave the way for the award of the most prestigious construction project perhaps of all time late in 1986.

"We could start work in 1987 and be operating by 1992 on this timetable," CTG said last night.

Against this there is the powerful armoury of Sir Nigel Brookes, who is well connected in Whitehall and claims the ear of Mrs Thatcher. His EuroRoute consortium includes British Steel, British Shipbuilders, Fairclough Construction, Banque Societe Generale, one of the leading French banks, and Alstom-Atlantique and

All capitalised up with nowhere to go

BRITAIN is just not producing the same growth of new start-up companies in exciting technological areas, as has happened in the United States. It seems there is too much venture capital seeking sure-fire entrepreneurs with good potential products.

This is the seasoned view of Dr Derek Allam, who runs the Prudential's \$40 million venture capital and innovation fund. "It isn't happening here on the same scale, and it won't," he says. Prutek, along with other established venture capital funds, see a lot of Britons who are looking for financial help, but not many real opportunities.

In fact, the fund expects to invest three-quarters of its cash this year — some £10 million, in toto — in the 50 companies and projects it already has an involvement with. "Things are quiet," says Dr Allam.

So what has gone wrong with Britain? "I think there is a lack of people coming out of industry to form companies. You have to put it down, in the end, to our culture, environment, even education. The dynamism of the US is just not being reproduced here." Further, venture capital companies such as Prutek have found the going tougher than expected. "It is more difficult to turn a venture into profit than envisaged."

"The British home market is also not big enough to support technology start-up companies, unless they can

export. But then the overseas market in the US, which is difficult, and protectionist, preferring to buy American." Venturing capital funds, he believes, have a role in modern Britain, but a smaller one than hoped for.

The bulge of new talent has now been exhausted among the present generation, with none of the potential sources of frustrated talent — industry, universities, even the civil service — showing much promise. Only a new financial initiative would flush out more risk-takers.

He concludes: "We are observing a shortage of good people and good ideas." This means, in turn, that the venture capitalist organisations themselves are in an "ugly

adolescent" stage, unsure of where to go next.

Prutek as yet has little dazzling success to report, and some inevitable egg on its face... dealing with genuine entrepreneurs has never been easy. The public failure of Dragon Computers, was followed last summer by a bizarre public row involving Walker Wingsail, a company which has developed sails for commercial shipping to cut fuel costs.

If Dr Allam is right, it means that yet one more route for generating the country and its stagnant economy has been found to be blocked. It hardly accords with Mrs Thatcher's vision for Britain.

Maggie Brown

THE Inland Revenue yesterday began yet another High Court application seeking help in its fight to collect tax on the estate of the late financier, Sir Charles Clore.

Mr Peter Millett, QC, for the Inland Revenue, told Mr Justice Walton that Sir Charles, before his death in July, 1978, had transferred more than \$70 million worth of his property to Stype Investments (Jersey) Ltd.

The revenue claim that an estimated £10 million in capital transfer tax is due — the amount chargeable on the value of property comprised in a personal settlement made by Sir Charles at the date of his death.

Mr Millett said that for some months before his death Sir Charles had been engaged in realising his UK assets and transferring them abroad, principally to Jersey. This had placed "considerable difficulties" in the way of the revenue's demands to collect tax due and those liable for payment had not been "co-operative" in any way.

In the present application, the revenue is asking the court for an order that Sir Charles' trustees — Stype Investments (Jersey) Ltd, a French lawyer, a Swiss banker, and an Israeli accountant, should provide and verify an account of all the assets in the settlement.

The trustees have given notice that they intend to appeal against the revenue's £44.5 million estimate, and they claim they are not liable to provide an account because all the Clore property is overseas and the trustees all live abroad.

The hearing is expected to last several days.

Tax fight on Clore estate



Reuters profit before tax rose by 34 per cent to £74.3 million (\$86.2 million) in 1984 compared with £55.2 million (\$64.0 million) in 1983.

The rate of growth increased significantly in the second half of the year, as forecast in the Company's prospectus. The second half profit before tax was £44.2 million (\$51.2 million), 52 per cent more than in the same period of 1983.

Profit after tax was 35 per cent higher at £42.2 million (\$49.0 million) compared with £31.3 million (\$36.3 million). Earnings per "B" (Limited Voting) share were 10.9 pence compared with 8.5 pence in 1983. Earnings per American Depositary Share (each representing 6 "B" shares) were 75.9 cents compared with 59.2 cents in 1983.

The Board has recommended a final dividend of 1.5 pence per "B" share (10.4 cents per ADS) to bring the total for the year to 2.5 pence (17.4 cents per ADS). The final dividend will be paid on 17 May to shareholders on the register on 19 April.

Total revenue for 1984 was £313.0 million (\$363.1 million), 29 per cent up on 1983. For the third year in succession, revenue growth was achieved with virtually no help from price increases. The ratio of pre-tax profit to revenue was 23.7 per cent in 1984 compared with the 22.8 per cent of 1983.

Glen Renfrew, Managing Director, reports: "Despite depressed oil markets and the international debt crisis, we recorded excellent sales in the international money sector, which remains the most important for our business. The Reuter Monitor Money Dealing Service increased its share of

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(Unaudited)

	Year to Dec 84	Year to Dec 83	difference %
REVENUE	313.0	242.6	+29
PRE-TAX PROFIT	74.3	55.2	+34
TAXATION	32.1	23.9	+34
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	42.2	31.3	+35
DIVIDEND	9.9	7.7	+28
EARNINGS PER SHARE	10.9p	8.5p	+28

NOTE: The above financial information has been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP. The US dollar equivalents for both years have been translated at the noon buying rate at 31 December 1984 which was US\$1.15 to £1. Full audited group accounts of Reuters for the year ended 31 December 1984 will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies following the AGM on 10 May 1985.

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The Prospectus will be published in full in the Financial Times on Wednesday 27 February 1985.

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MPs attack failure to win help from Reagan over pound

Sterling crisis dents Thatcher triumph in US

By Ian Aitken,
Political Editor

The continuing fall in the value of the pound against the dollar yesterday took the shine off Mrs Thatcher's report to Parliament on her triumphant visit to Washington last week.

With the pound remorselessly approaching parity with the dollar, MPs on both sides appeared more interested in the exchange rate than in the standing ovation the Prime Minister won from a joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A succession of backbenchers, Tory, Labour and Alliance, jeered at Mrs Thatcher's failure to translate her Washington triumph into practical action from President Reagan to bail out sterling.

Many MPs urged her to make the ultimate break with the dollar and link sterling with the European monetary system. Mrs Thatcher's statement on her Washington visit betrayed no appreciation of the changed situation since her standing ovation on Capitol Hill. On the contrary, she repeated many of her commitments to US defence and economic policy.

But Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, argued that the Prime Minister had failed to persuade the President to bail out the pound by flattery and fawning.

He asked her whether her new policy was to sit back helplessly and watch the pound fall below parity with the dollar.

She was even accused from the Labour benches of licking President Reagan's boots and rubbing a friendly Commonwealth country like New Zealand on the eve of a visit from its prime minister, Mr David Lange.

Last night Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, accused Mrs Thatcher of an excessive enthusiasm in the past to identify the level of the pound with the Union Jack — an identification

which now made the plummeting value of sterling look like national humiliation and disgrace.

He accused the Government of continuously mismanaging the national currency, claiming that there were better indicators of Britain's economic strength than the sterling/dollar exchange rate.

Dr Owen declared that the one sensible step the Government could take to solve the present currency crisis was to take Britain into the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. He pointed out that the Governor of the Bank of England and the CBI were arguing the same case.

"It is true that mere membership will not stop the pound falling but it could steady the movement against the dollar and maintain the all-important ingredient of exchange rate stability against the currencies of all our major trading partners," Dr Owen said at Hampton Court.

A succession of Conservative backbenchers urged Mrs Thatcher in the same direction in the Commons yesterday. Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow chancellor, argued that there was only one sensible means of stabilising sterling. It was a scheme of newly designed exchange controls designed to repatriate Britain's enormous capital investment abroad.

In a statement issued at Westminster last night Mr Hattersley said: "The Government should announce at once that it intends to withdraw fiscal privileges from those institutions which invest substantial proportions of their portfolios abroad. The tax penalties which they would then incur would result in British money being brought back to Britain."

Such a statement of intent, said Mr Hattersley, would provide an immediate psychological boost to the value of the pound and would stabilise sterling before the necessary legislation was passed.

Solihull ballot puts fight in NUT

By Andrew Moncur and Sarah Bosley

The National Union of Teachers, which yesterday hit schools with the start of a rolling series of three-day strikes, will now ballot its entire membership on action which threatens greater long-term disruption.

The union last week bowed to a High Court ruling compelling it to suspend its no-cover action in Solihull and ballot the 800 members of the borough's schools. Yesterday it announced that it would repeat the voting exercise nationally to head off legal action by other education authorities.

It claimed overwhelming support from the vote in Solihull where the Conservative-controlled council has confronted the unions with the court action under the 1984 Trade Union Act. With returns in from 60 of nearly 100 schools, it said that there was an 80 per cent vote in favour of resuming the indefinite campaign of disruption.

"We have given the Solihull authority the best possible answer," said Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT. The action would resume immediately.

Voting relates to the call to union members to refuse to cover for absent staff, to stay in school during the midday break and to take part in out-

of hours staff and parents' meetings. The union regards such action as its most damaging weapon.

The NUT maintains that it is merely asking members to withdraw goodwill and to refuse voluntary duties. The employers claim that the action amounts to breach of contracts.

Friday's court hearing failed to resolve the issue. But Solihull has clearly stirred up a hornet's nest by its assertion in court that teachers who volunteer for lunch-time duties have entered into a "supplemental contract" which cannot be broken without adequate motive.

The union yesterday responded by calling on its 235,000 members to refuse to take part in voluntary supervision at midday "to avoid being trapped."

Mr Gordon Green, NUT senior vice-president and a Birmingham head teacher, said: "Unless local authorities distance themselves from the Solihull view presented in court teachers will be advised not to go back and do any oversight duties any more."

As the rolling series of strikes took effect, thousands of children across the country were sent home or stayed away for at least part of the day yesterday. The NUT action coincided with a half-day walk-

out by the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UNT).

Both unions claimed that the action had been a success. The NUT began its programme with a strike by 3,700 teachers in 216 schools in 26 local education authority areas. Each school was balloted before it was chosen and only those with a two-thirds majority to strike were picked.

The NUT plans to step up the action each week with increasing numbers of its members taking part.

An NUT spokeswoman said: "We have already balloted enough members for next week. We're balloting now for strikes at the end of March."

The three-day strike was mainly hitting the shire counties, the union said. The target schools were chiefly in those areas such as Sussex, where local education authorities had written to teachers over their no-cover action, threatening to dock their pay.

"It's not what you might call our most militant areas which have been called out this week — there is nobody out from the Lea or Manchester or Sheffield," the spokeswoman added.

Birmingham, Croydon, Brent and Haringey were also among the areas hit. Teachers attended rallies in support of their claim while schools managed

as best they could, sending children home or cancelling classes.

Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of the Labour leader, was one of the NUT members on strike in Brent. The 300 pupil school where she teaches, Wykenham junior mixed and infants in Neasden, was deserted as she and 20 colleagues attended a rally.

Mrs Kinnock said: "We have been forced into this strike by the intransigence of management and the Government. I express regret to parents. We are not just striking about pay but the whole way that the education service has been under-funded and under-valued."

The Tory party chairman, Mr John Gummer, later attacked Mrs Kinnock in particular and the striking teachers in general for "militant irresponsibility" in refusing arbitration and "taking their pay claim out on the children." He said: "So Mrs Kinnock has joined the teachers' strike. She would prefer higher pay and more unemployment."

The morning's all-out strike by the 127,000-strong NAS/UNT affected about 20,000 schools throughout the country in varying degrees. Their spokeswoman said: "Despite the 30 per cent fall in the volume of manufactured exports (excluding cattle items) fell back gently from December's peak but was still nearly 9 per cent above last year's first quarter."

However, this merely keeps pace with world trade growth. The volume of manufactured exports (excluding cattle items) fell back gently from December's peak but was still nearly 9 per cent above last year's first quarter.

The volume of manufactured imports nevertheless fell back by 4 per cent in January, to leave them 6 per cent above the first quarter level. There is also some encouragement in the pattern of increased imports over the last year, since capital equipment is up by nearly 11 per cent.

All the trade figures are subject to substantial revision. The current account surplus for 1984, which was put last month at £198 million, has been revised downwards to £79 million. The manufactured goods deficit is now put at £2,341 million, up from the £2,311 million deficit in manufacturing of £2,379 million in 1983.

The balance of goods, services and other payments — the current account — is said to have been in surplus by £224 million in January, although this includes a provisional surplus on invisible trade like tourism and shipping of £400 million.

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, yesterday said the high dollar had opened up "great opportunities" for exporters to the set against the disadvantages of high interest rates, but he

warned that the losses would outweigh gains if the pound fell very much further.

His officials said that the underlying trend of exports was clearly upwards, while imports were levelling off. The volume of manufactured exports (excluding cattle items) fell back gently from December's peak but was still nearly 9 per cent above last year's first quarter.

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Mr Fred Jarvis: vote answers count action

BR plea to end blacking bypasses unions

By John Ardill,
Labour Correspondent

British Rail is to bypass the unions in an attempt to end the ban on coal movements. Hundreds of drivers and guards will be between the must choose between the future of their industry and loyalty of the locomen's union, Aslef, and the National Union of Railwaymen.

BR will warn its 140,000 employees at depot meetings over the next few days that jobs will be at risk through loss of freight business if the blacking continues. They will also be told that the BR board wants to cut the costs of its freight business by up to 30 per cent.

Aslef and the NUR have instructed drivers and guards not to move coal or cross National Union of Mineworkers' picket lines. The unions continued yesterday that the blacking remains in force.

Mr John Palette, BR managing director for personnel, refused to say whether men being suspended for refusing to move coal would be sacked. "Those directly involved in the traffic not being moved will be given the choice to move it. We shall have to consider their positions. We will not commit ourselves until we know what their response is," he said.

"They have a job which is now at risk and if they wish to put that job at further risk then they must make that decision. We would hope they wouldn't."

BR is moving about 200,000 tonnes of coal a week of the 600,000 to 700,000 tonnes on offer and the rest is going by road. Between 40 and 200 men are suspended each day for refusing to move coal trains.

The NUR general secretary, Mr Jimmy Knapp, said: "It is a pity that the board went ahead with its direct approach to staff. The matter should continue to be dealt with in the Railway Council, where BR gave its ultimatum yesterday."

Leaders of the Aslef Federation (NUR and Aslef) would meet again tomorrow "to decide what to say to our members."

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of Aslef, said: "Our members have stood firmly behind the NUM these last 11 months because they know the loss of pits will mean the loss of jobs for our people. They are not going to give up now."

The last time BR went over our heads was in the flexible rostering dispute in 1982. That was an absolute fiasco. If they go over our heads this time I am convinced they will end up in another fiasco."

Mr Knapp said: "They were unable to tell us what the 30 per cent reduction in costs meant. We don't know what we are told that problem will be solved. We know our members will stick with the (blacking) policy as they have done over the last 11 months."

Mr Palette said: "We are not going over the heads of the unions. The staff work for us and it is our job to talk to them. Reducing costs would affect staff numbers but it needn't be dramatic and there are ways of dealing with that if there is cooperation with the trade unions."

About 11,500 BR staff are directly involved in the freight business, with another 13,000 indirectly engaged in support services.

BR said last night that the 30 per cent saving referred specifically to the speedlink service which accounts for 7 per cent of freight business. The figure was put forward during yesterday's talks as the maximum savings required to meet competition.

Dollar slips after Volcker warning

Continued from page one
cannot be sustainable for any length of time given the massive US current account trade deficits which topped \$130 billion last year.

Mr Volcker questioned whether recent intervention had been forceful enough. "I can't say there has been any dramatic success. I think there is a question of whether actions may have been forceful enough, including intervention."

He argued for a combination

of domestic monetary actions and intervention where necessary to bring the US currency down and he was concerned about the rise in the dollar and the volatility seen on the foreign exchange markets.

Some dealers said that European central banks intervened while Mr Volcker was speaking but later on it appeared that intervention had been barely noticeable and the Bank of England once again stood on the sidelines. The Federal Reserve

remarks were in sharp contrast to those of the US Treasury, where officials said that there was no magic wand to be waved to stop the dollar's climb and again repeated administration reservations about the value of concerted intervention by the Western economic powers.

John Hooper adds: The rise in the dollar helped to cause British crude to lose 35 cents on the Rotterdam oil spot market, where cargoes of Brent blend for delivery next month were being traded by the end of the day at \$27.30 — well below the official price of \$28.65. The move is likely to hit sterling, which is acutely sensitive to oil price changes.

The warmer weather and increased supplies from Iran also played a part but because crude oil is priced in dollars it is becoming steadily more expensive in other currencies, with the result that traders are beginning to encounter customer resistance.

On the mend

The comedian Les Dawson, aged 52, who was transferred to the intensive care unit of the Royal Preston Hospital with a blood infection after a routine prostate gland operation, was said yesterday to be continuing to improve.

This appears to rule out for the present any new round of talks between the governments.

Falklands stance altered

Continued from page one

ington were informal, though the Argentines were frequently in touch with their embassy during the discussions.

The paper says: "The participants expressed the view that in a complex matter of this kind official discussions should not be attempted unless the evidence to support any set of agreed principles and propositions that create a relevant context for negotiation and that this might best be achieved by informal discussion between persons with access to, but not part of, government."

It is claimed that the good-will suggested that more similar encounters could help build links although sovereignty is still the obstacle to full-scale official talks.

The document says: "It was noted that there could not be progress on transition to peaceful relations until there was an agreement in principle to discuss all aspects of the future of the islands."

This appears to rule out for the present any new round of talks between the governments.

Mugabe's men blamed for killings

Continued from page one

ately, but I don't expect to see them in court for these cold-blooded murders."

Bishop Muzorewa alleged that Zanu is terrorising the population. "This is not an isolated case," the bishop, a former prime minister, said.

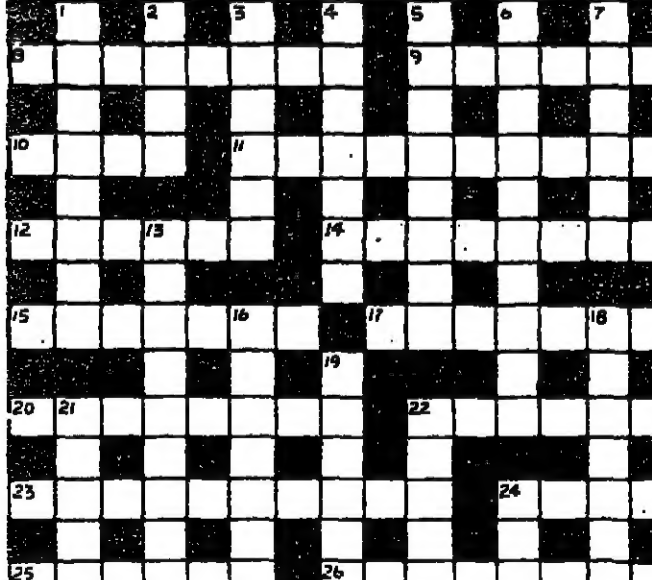
"It is a plan for all opposition parties to be disrupted... these atrocities provide tangible evidence to support my repeated claim that the Zimbabwe environment is devoid of freedom and fairness, that all fundamental human rights and freedoms such as freedom of assembly, association, movement, press are being flagrantly violated on a daily basis."

The Hwange shootings came after a weekend of political violence in Bulawayo and several weeks of factional violence. Two members of Zanu were killed in clashes with the main opposition party, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, and Zanu claimed yesterday that 11 of its members have been killed in the last week in factional violence.

Mr Nkomo has also claimed that his followers have been killed, abducted, beaten and harassed.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,171

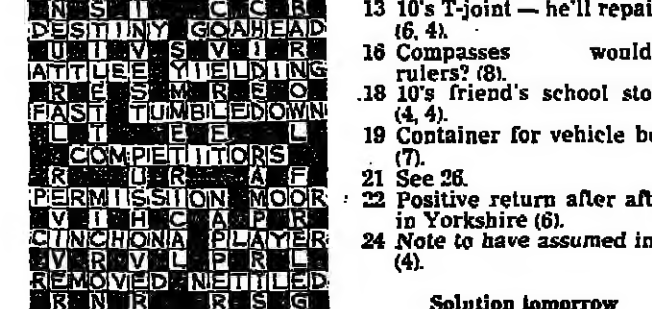
ARACARIA



ACROSS

- 8 Polite rejoinder: no spare-time soldiers over six feet (3, 2, 3).
- 9 Back silencer to manage the Times (6).
- 10 Abstract ending with 24 down (4).
- 11 Queen very wicked without proof (10).
- 12 Capital of the French almost without vision (6).
- 14 God, the heart of a religion, a myth, maybe (8).
- 15 Detention by coppers to-day — one missing (7).
- 17 Truly hot number is available (2, 5).
- 20 Waste gases causing disease in a form of 5 first (8).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 17,170



Solution tomorrow

THE WEATHER

Mild with some sun

A TROUGH of low pressure will affect western districts.

London: E. Anglia, SE. Cent. S. E. NW. West: D. Dry, fog, mists clearing, sunny intervals S. light. High 72.5. Low 50. (4 to 50°F). But frost in places at night.

Chenot: Drier, SW. England, S. and N. Wales: Rather cloudy, a little calm fog or drizzle, mists clearing, sunny intervals S. light. High 72.5. Low 50. (4 to 50°F). But frost in places at night.

Edinburgh and Dundee: Aberdeen, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, Inverness, Oban, Argyll, Shetland, N. Ireland: Cloudy, fog patches at first, sunny intervals developing. Wind S. mainly light. Max 7. Min 45. (45 to 50°F). But frost in places at night.

Belfast: Dry at first but outbreaks of rain or drizzle spreading to many districts. Brighter showers following into SW. districts during Friday.

LIGHTNING-UP TIMES
London: 6.11 pm to 6.27 am
Birmingham: 6.16 pm to 6.32 am
Glasgow: 6.16 pm to 6.32 am
Manchester: 6.16 pm to 6.32 am
Newcastle: 6.16 pm to 6.32 am
Nottingham: 6.16 pm to 6.32 am

SUN RISES
London: 6.02 am
Birmingham: 6.02 am
Glasgow: 6.02 am
Manchester: 6.02 am
Newcastle: 6.02 am
Nottingham: 6.02 am

AROUND THE WORLD

LUNCH TIME REPORTS

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Weather
Alaska	40	W	100	Cloudy
Algeria	60	W	100	Cloudy
Americas	60	W	100	Cloudy
Antarctica	40	W	100	Cloudy
Arabia	60	W	100	Cloudy
Australia	60	W	100	Cloudy
Asia	60	W	100	Cloudy
Europe	60	W	100	Cloudy
India	60	W	100	Cloudy
Japan	60	W	100	Cloudy
Kenya	60	W	100	Cloudy
Madagascar	60	W	100	Cloudy
Malaysia	60	W	100	Cloudy
Mexico	60	W	100	Cloudy
Morocco	60	W	100	Cloudy
Nepal	60	W	100	Cloudy
Nigeria	60	W	100	Cloudy
Peru	60	W	100	Cloudy
Poland	60	W	100	Cloudy
Portugal	60	W	100	Cloudy
Romania	60	W	100	Cloudy
Russia	60	W	100	Cloudy
South Africa	60	W	100	Cloudy
Spain	60	W	100	Cloudy
Sweden	60	W	100	Cloudy
Switzerland	60	W	100	Cloudy
Taiwan	60	W	100	Cloudy
Tanzania	60	W	100	Cloudy
Thailand	60	W	100	Cloudy
Togo	60	W	100	Cloudy
Tunisia	60	W	100	Cloudy
Turkey	60	W	100	Cloudy
Uganda	60	W	100	Cloudy
Ukraine	60	W	100	Cloudy
USA	60	W	100	Cloudy
USSR	60	W	100	Cloudy
Yemen	60	W	100	Cloudy
Zambia	60	W	100	Cloudy
Zimbabwe	60	W	100	Cloudy

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ending 6 pm

	hrs.	in.	C	F	(day)
ENGLAND AND WALES					
London	5.7	12	55	54	Cloud
Birmingham	5.7	12	55	54	Cloud
Blackpool	5.9	13	56	55	Cloud
Manchester	5.7	12	55	54	Cloud
Nottingham	5.7	12	55	55	Cloud
Newcastle	4.5	10	51	50	Cloud
Cardiff	—	—	48	48	Cloud
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	7.8	15	52	54	Cloud
Grimsby	7.7	15	52	54	Cloud
London	7.7	15	52	54	Cloud
Lowestoft	4.0	11	49	50	Cloud
Clacton	—	—	48	48	Cloud
Widemouth	—	—	48	48	Cloud
Wargle	—	—	48	48	Cloud
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	—	—	45	45	Fog
Haslemere	—	—	45	45	Fog
Haslemere	—	—	45	45	Fog
Eastbourne	0.7	2	48	48	Fog
Brighton	0.7	2	48	48	Fog
Worthing	—	—	48	48	Fog
Bosham Regis	—	—	48	48	Fog
Shoreham	—	—	48	48	Fog
Shanlin	—	—	48	48	Fog